

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

REPORT HEAVY VOTE IN 15 CITIES IN WHICH ELECTIONS ARE HELD

Record Poll Is Indicated at
Newton Where Mayor
Hatfield Is Opposed by
William J. Doherty

LICENSE AN ISSUE

Chief Feature in Several
Municipalities Where the
Mayorality Question Comes
Up Biennially

With close mayorality and aldermanic
contests in some quarters and the issue
on the license question sharply drawn
in others there was unusually heavy
voting generally up to 2 p. m. in the 15
Massachusetts cities where municipal
elections are being held today.

More than half the total registered
vote was found to have been cast before
10 a. m. in several of the cities and the
noon voting continued to be as brisk as
that of the early hours. Reports sent
to Boston indicate that never has the
automobile been used to greater advantage
in getting out the vote than today in
places where there are close contests.
Before the polls were opened in Lynn,
Chelsea, Newton, and other places the
automobile was at the homes of many
who were forced to vote early or not
at all and during the noon hour they
were plying between factory and polling
place.

The heavy vote that had come out in
Newton up to 2 p. m., which was said
to have been unprecedented in a city
election, brought reassurance to the
supporters of Mayor Charles E. Hatfield.
His reelection to a third term by a substantial
majority over William J. Doherty,
the Democratic candidate, was
predicted by many.

A total of 4500 votes had been cast
up to noon. The license question is
not an issue and it is expected that the
city will go "no" by about 3000.

It was estimated that fully 30 per
cent of the total vote had been cast at
9 o'clock, due largely to the activity of
the two rival candidates. The total
registered vote this year is 894. The
heavy voting is regarded by Mr. Hat-
field's assistants as favorable to their
side.

At noon today it was claimed by
many Chelsea Democrats that James H.
Malone would be elected mayor, but by
a small majority. The city is expected
to go license. There is heavy voting
in the lower wards. When the polls
opened at 6 a. m. there were long lines
of voters at some of the voting
precincts. Many automobiles had been
pressed into service.

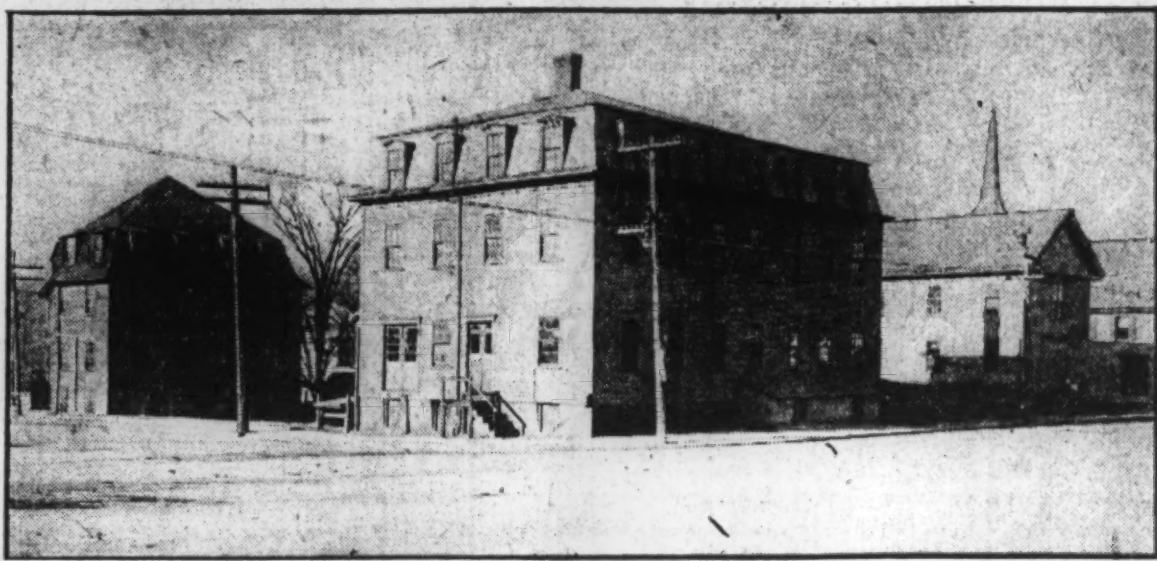
Interest in Chelsea centers largely in
the mayorality contest, the candidates
being James H. Malone and George W.
Ford, both Democrats. Many Repub-
licans were said not to be voting for
mayor. A strong license vote was
claimed in the early hours. The no-
license workers, however, said that their
vote would be recorded largely during
the later hours.

Of the cities heard from in Boston
political circles up to 2 o'clock, Medford
and Somerville alone showed a falling
off in their usual city election vote, this
being due to a lack of important con-
tests. Malden, Melrose, Lynn and Ever-
ett all reported heavy early balloting.
It is believed that more than 80 per
cent of the total registration of Everett
will take part in today's election. Prin-
cipal interest is in the mayorality con-
test between James Chambers, former
chairman of the public works depart-
ment, and Thomas J. Huey, president of
the board of aldermen. Everett has
always voted no license and an active
campaign has been conducted to keep the
city in the dry column.

Melrose is polling a record vote for a
city election today. There appears to be
a close contest for the mayorality between
Charles E. French, president of the board
of aldermen, and former Alderman
Thomas H. Gilman. Assisting in getting

(Continued on page seven, column four)

WINCHESTER SITES ACQUIRED FOR BETTERMENT



Furniture factory at left, Whitney mill in foreground and Gifford school at right, three of the four buildings included in purchase

KING IS CROWNED EMPEROR OF INDIA AT GREAT DURBAR

(By the United Press)

DELHI, India.—One of the world's
greatest pageants took place today when
King George and Queen Mary became
respectively Emperor and Empress of
India. The enthusiasm of 100,000 loyal
subjects found expression in outbursts of
welcome. The color and display were
magnificent.

King George, accompanied by the
Queen, arrived in a gorgeous state
procession at the center of the plain where
a marble dais surmounted by a golden
dome was guarded by 20,000 British and
Indian soldiers with massed bands.

Heralded by a royal salute the Em-
peror and Empress approached in a car-
riage drawn by four handsome horses.
The Emperor was attired in a robe of
imperial purple, a surcoat of purple with
white satin breeches and silk stockings.
He wore the collars of the orders of the
Garter and the Star of India, also the
star of the latter order.

The imperial crown consisted of a band
of diamonds studded with large emeralds
and sapphires, with rubies in the center,
and a cap of purple velvet turned up
with ermine.

The Queen-Empress' dress was of white
satin embroidered with a design of roses,
thistles and shamrocks, with a border of
lotus flowers. The star of India em-
broided the front of her dress. Her im-
perial robe was of purple velvet trimmed
with ermine and with a border of gold
braids. She wore the orders of the Garter
and the Star of India. Her ornaments
were a diamond and emerald necklace
and brooches.

When the King-Emperor and Queen-
Empress had assumed the beautiful
crowns marking their formal accession to
the sovereignty of India, they appeared on
the dais in their coronation robes and
crowns amid an impressive silence.

While the national anthem was being
played, the people stood silently. Then
at a signal from the Emperor to open
the durbar, there was a roll from the
drums and a call from the bugles, fol-
lowed by a triumphant peal from the
bells. Then a note from the heralds'
silver trumpets was heard.

The imperial herald appeared, mounted on
a black charger and wearing his bril-
liant uniform of gold and purple. Be-
hind him were a drummer and 16 trump-
eters, eight British and eight natives.
The Emperor then commanded the
heralds to read the proclamation an-
nouncing the coronation. The herald
wheeled his charger around and read
aloud the announcement.

Instantly all was animated. In the
center of the arena, the royal flag un-
furled, the massed bands played, and the
thunder of 101 guns took up the rejoic-
ing, while from the waiting infantry
came the rattle of blank cartridges.
Then followed cheer on cheer, widening
out far away.

The proclamation of the King-Em-
peror, heard by more than 200,000,000
native subjects of the King in all parts

(Continued on page seven, column four)

WINCHESTER BUYS OLD MILL PROPERTY FOR IMPROVEMENT PLAN

WINCHESTER, Mass.—When Win-
chester builds her parkway extension on
the Whitney mill property, recently pur-
chased for \$87,000, the city of Woburn
will be connected with the Mystic valley
parkway of the Metropolitan park
system and derive some benefit for the
thousands of dollars that it has con-
tributed for improvements in the metro-
politan district.

With the recent announcement of
plans to eliminate the grade crossing
on the Boston & Maine railroad in
Winchester center at an estimated cost
of \$400,000, was made known the town's
purchase of the Whitney mill property for
\$87,000 with flowage rights, which
extends from the Upper Mystic lake
along the Aberjona river, running nearly
northeast through the town to Swan-
ton street.

It is estimated that improvements to
the property will cost the town in the
neighborhood of \$174,000 and they will
be started probably in about a year.
Arthur E. Whitney, the former owner,
having been granted that length of time
in which to remove his business to other
quarters. The property included in the
transfer embraces:

1. Portion of the Aberjona river bed,
below the dam.
2. Land in the center of the town, on
Main, Walnut and Mt. Vernon streets;
the mill site and buildings thereon and
land under the mill pond.
3. About 1000 feet of land near the
town hall and all land under water as
far as the Methodist church lands.
4. In the flowed area of Judkins pond,
15½ acres.
5. In the flowed area of Black Ball
pond, about 14 acres.
6. In Wedge pond, the flowage rights
acquired for mill privilege.
7. Various detached lots of land on
the borders of ponds previously men-
tioned.

In order to lower the water level the
Whitney dam would be taken down. If
this dam is removed the shallow ponds
above, except Wedge pond, will be
drained.

"The general tendency would be a
lower water level in the center of
the town," is the statement made in
the written report of the waterways
committee. The ponds above the Whit-
ney dam are: Mill pond, Swanton, Jud-
kins, Blackball and Wedge ponds. In
the committee's report it is stated that
the view of the mill pond would be
preserved with the water surface
slightly lower. It is proposed to have
playgrounds on the land of the drained
ponds.

At Main, Walnut and Mt. Vernon
streets Mr. Whitney owned the mill
site and the buildings upon it. He also
owned the land under the mill pond.
The Mystic Valley parkway extends to
this corner at present. Across the square
from the mill is the high school. The
town hall is across the mill pond from
the high school.

This mill pond, with the dam, both
north of Main street, has been in exis-
tence since 1640.

BLAMES TRUSTS FOR HIGH PRICES

WASHINGTON.—"That business is in
a greatly disturbed condition cannot be
denied," said C. W. Carpenter, chairman
of the anti-trust committee of the New
York Board of Trade, to the Senate com-
mittee on interstate commerce today.
"This applies both to monopolies and
smaller businesses. It will not be long
before manufacturers will be laying off
men in large numbers."

"One of the greatest mistakes has been
made by large corporate interests in
failing to give the public the benefit of
a portion of the savings resulting from
business combinations. The public hears
much of the economies effected but they
see little evidence of it in prices they
pay."

COMMITTEE OF HOUSE VOTES TO ABROGATE TREATY WITH RUSSIA

WASHINGTON.—By a unanimous vote
the House committee on foreign affairs
agreed today to report favorably the res-
olution of Representative Sulzer (Dem.,
N. Y.), recommending the abrogation of
the treaty of 1832 with Russia, because
of the latter's refusal to recognize a
passport in the hands of American Jews.
Scores of prominent Jewish-American
citizens appeared before the committee to
urge this report.

The committee sat all yesterday until
6 p. m. to hear representatives of the
Jewish race, who appeared to present
their protest against the violation of the
treaty of 1832, and to urge that that
treaty be abrogated.

The committee held a brief executive
session and it was decided to meet to-
day and formally vote to recommend the
Sulzer resolution providing for the de-
nunciation of the treaty. It is the plan
to press the passage of the resolution at
once in the House, and send it to the
Senate for consideration there.

The foreign relations committee of the
Senate decided to meet Thursday for
hearings on the protests against Russia's
attitude toward American Jews. The
prospect for decisive action by this com-
mittee or by the Senate is not apparent.

JURY PASSED BY PACKERS' COUNSEL

CHICAGO.—Twelve men were in the
jury box when Judge Carpenter opened
court today in the trial of the 10 in-
dicted Chicago meat packers charged with
violating the Sherman anti-trust law,
and at 11 o'clock the attorneys for the
packers tendered them to the court. The
government then began an examination
of the jurymen.

United States Senator W. S. Kenyon
of Iowa has joined the staff of United
States Dist. Atty. J. S. Wilkerson and
will help in the prosecution.

The statute of limitations will be de-
pendent on to clear the indicted meat
packers, if a hint dropped by Levy Mayer
in examining veniremen Monday may be
accepted as an indication of the line to
be followed by the defense.

URGING NEUTRALITY OF THE DARDANELLES

Ever since the outbreak of hos-
tilities between Italy and Turkey
speculation over the attitude of the
former toward the Dardanelles
has been rife. Repeated reports
of the probability of an attack
have been made but as yet no
tangible evidence of actual move-
ments to such an end has ap-
peared. The Monitor's London
correspondent describes the situa-
tion in the following article.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON.—According to the latest re-
ports from Tripoli an advance on a
large scale has been commenced by Gen-
eral Frugoni. It appears that the Turks
and Arabs offered very considerable re-
sistance although the exact details of
the conflict are not yet available. In
the meantime the proposal to extend
the zone of operations to the Egean
sea, and in all probability to attack the
Dardanelles, is engaging the serious at-
tention of the Turkish government.

Every precaution, it appears, is being
taken with the utmost care and delibera-
tion, and in many quarters it is believed
that if the Italian fleet attempts to
force the passage of the Dardanelles, it
will sustain severe losses which would
render it incapable of accomplishing
much, should it even succeed in pen-
etrating so far as Constantinople. Hav-
ing once forced the passage of the Dar-
danelles, the Italian fleet would be con-

REMOVAL OF STATUES ON COMMONWEALTH AVENUE IS ADVOCATED

Art Commission to Submit
Plan for Relocating Me-
morials on Reconstructed
Charles Street Mall

MAY USE PARK FUND

Recommends Restrictions Be
Placed on Use of Faneuil
Hall for Social Purposes—
Approves Longfellow Bust

Removal of the statues on Common-
wealth avenue was advocated by the
Boston art commission at a conference
in the mayor's office today. The commis-
sion will submit a plan to the mayor for
reconstruction of the Charles street mall
of Boston common and showing where
it believes the statues should be placed.
The commission also advised restric-
tion of the use of Faneuil hall, that the
interior of that historic place may the
longer be preserved.

Today's conference was called original-
ly for the purpose of discussing the site
for the Wendell Phillips memorial. Alex-
ander Steinert, Thomas Allen and J. Tem-
pleton Coolidge, Jr., said they considered
it a proper time to take up the question
of relocating the statues. It is believed
a place on the reconstructed Charles
street mall can be found for the memorial.
The mayor said he would consider the
advisability of taking a portion of the
Parkman fund for the reconstruction of
the mall.

Relative to Faneuil hall, the commis-
sioners reported to Mayor Fitzgerald on
its present condition and recommended
that its use be refused for banquets or
other social functions that might result
in damage to the interior.

The commission announced its approval
of a bust of Longfellow, made by J. S.
Kitson for the public library, and ap-
proved the mayor's plan of placing a
memorial tablet on the Parkman house.

ROYAL ARMY FALLS ON CHINESE REBELS DESPITE PEACE PACT

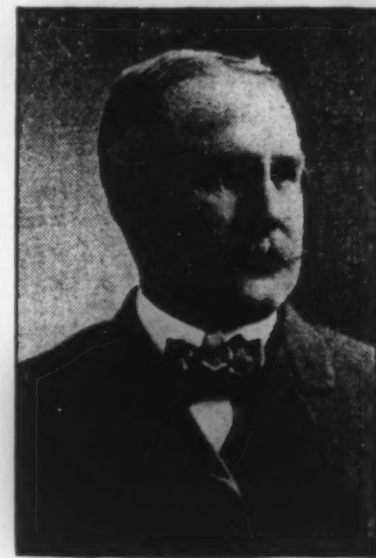
(By the United Press)
PEKING.—Breaking the terms of the
armistice, the imperial troops attacked
Gen. Chang Sun's rear guard at Pukow
and almost obliterated it today. The
revolutionists were taken off their
guard. Gen. Chang Sun is endeavoring
to get the rebel commander-in-chief,
Gen. Li Yuan Hung, to call off peace
negotiations and begin a vigorous move-
ment toward Peking.

A despatch from Amoy says a battle
has occurred at the north gate of Chang
Chow. The rebels are reported to have
been defeated.

REPUBLICANS SET JUNE 18 IN CHICAGO FOR CONVENTION

Former Maine Governor
Who Is Elected the Head
of Republican Committee

John F. Hill, Former Gov-
ernor of Maine, Is Elected
Chairman at National
Committee Meeting



(Copyright by J. E. Purdy)
JOHN F. HILL

GOV. FOSS ADVOCATES HELP FOR FARMERS AT GRANGE MEETING

WORCESTER, Mass.—The annual
meeting of the state grange is being
held here today in Association hall, with
Governor Foss among those present.
The Governor's address was given at
11 a. m. and the remainder of the ses-
sion was devoted to business. The ses-
sion will continue tomorrow when new
officers will be elected and an address
will be delivered by Dr. Harvey W.
Wiley, the government chemist.

Governor Foss spoke in part as fol-
lows:
"I hope to see this year a far more
comprehensive attention given by the
Legislature to the agricultural needs of
the state. For instance, I see no reason
in the present law which enables a farmer
in Canada to ship milk to Boston at
less cost of transportation than the farm-
ers of Worcester county incur in ship-

(Continued on page five, column three)

HEAR ARGUMENT ON NEW QUARTERS FOR CAMBRIDGE JUDGES

A hearing was held today before the
Middlesex county commissioners at East
Cambridge on the question of new quar-
ters for the East Cambridge district
court. The question was taken under ad-
visement.

The court occupies quarters in the
Brattle square city building, Cambridge,
which it is said the business of the court
has outgrown.

The Cambridge Chronicle, which re-
cently moved into the Unitarian church
building on Austin street, offered the
upper part of the structure to the court
for \$4000 a year. Following this the city
of Cambridge offered accommodations in
the Central square city building at \$3500.
The Chronicle met this figure.

Since that time it has been a question
as to which offer the county commis-
sioners would take up.

Senator Harry N. Stearns appeared for
the Harvard Square Business Men's As-
sociation and asked the commissioners
to leave the court house where it is
on account of business in the vicinity
of Harvard square. Henry H. Winslow
and Philip A. Ammidon appeared for
the Chronicle proprietors. Mayor J. Ed-
ward Barry and several city officers ar-
gued that the city should be given the
benefit of any expenditure by the county
for court purposes as has been the case
in the past.

John H. Hurley favored the location
at East Cambridge. Associate Justice
Arthur P. Stone for the district court
said a change was absolutely necessary,
and that the present quarters were not
nearly commodious enough. So far as
the judges were concerned it did not
matter where the court was situated
as long as the quarters were large
enough.

Jeremiah F. Downey, superintendent
of buildings, appeared on behalf of the
city. Reginald F. Hull, secretary of the
Taxpayers Association, also was present.

Among the Harvard square business
men who appeared on behalf of the
present location were George H. Carrick,
George G. Wright and Arthur R. Hen-
derson, real estate dealers, and William
I. Green, attorney.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE

Results in Revival of Talk
That Mr. Roosevelt May
Receive Nomination In-
stead of Mr. Taft

WASHINGTON.—When the Republican
national committee met today it se-
lected Chicago as the place for holding
the national convention on June 18,
1912, and elected John F. Hill, former
Governor of Maine, chairman.

The executive committee named Harry
S. New of Indiana for chairman of the
committee on arrangements which will
have charge of the national convention
despite Postmaster-General Hitchcock's
reported opposition.

Victor Rosewater of Nebraska was
also added to the committee, making the
personnel of the committee named: New,
Indiana, chairman; Mulvane, Kansas;
Murphy, New Jersey; Duncan, North
Carolina; Williams, Oregon; Rosewater,
Nebraska, and Vorys, Ohio.

Senator Borah objected to the plan of
electing this committee by resolution but
later withdrew his objection. In the
same way the following sub-committee
on the call of the convention was named:
Senator Borah, Idaho; William L. Ward,
New York; J. G. Capers, South Carolina;
Frank O. Lowden, Illinois, and Victor
Rosewater, Nebraska.

A committee to arrange for a presiden-
tial primary in the District of Columbia
was named as follows: Jackson, Mary-
land; Martin, Virginia, and Bieber, Dis-
trict of Columbia.

The selection of Harry S. New of In-
diana, as chairman of the important com-
mittee on arrangements for the conven-
tion, was in accord with the wishes of
President Taft. There was opposition to
Mr. New from southern members and as
a concession to them E. C. Duncanson
of North Carolina was put on the com-
mittee. Mr. Rosewater is a close friend of
Postmaster-General Hitchcock. This
committee will name the temporary offi-
cers of the convention.

At the close of the first session of the
national committee it was said that the
question of presidential primaries might
not be brought before the national com-
mittee. Arthur L. Vorys did not report
to the Ohio delegation the result of his
conference with Mr. Taft and the Ohio-
ans said they feared he might not have
anything to report.

It was reported, however, that Senator
Borah, or other members of the com-
mittee might bring up the primary plan
voluntarily at the afternoon session and
force a vote on the question.

After naming its convention sub-com-
mittees the national committee took a
recess to await the report of the newly

(Continued on page seven, column one)

MR. ROOSEVELT READY TO ACCEPT IF HE HAS TO, SAYS CLOSE FRIEND

WASHINGTON.—W. Frank Knox,
chairman of the Republican state com-
mittee of Michigan, authorized a state-
ment today about the attitude of Mr.
Roosevelt toward the presidency. His
statement was made after his return
from Oyster Bay, where he had luncheon,
yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Col. Roosevelt is not a candidate for
the nomination for President. Further-
more the colonel is not going to become
a candidate for the nomination. Of that
I am absolutely assured," he said.
"Would the colonel accept the nomina-
tion if it were offered to him by sponta-
neous action of the convention?" Mr.
Knox was asked.

"That is a bridge which in my judg-
ment Mr. Roosevelt cannot be fairly
asked to cross until it is reached."
Mr. Knox's statement is peculiarly sig-
nificant in view of the Roosevelt senti-
ment which is developing with the meet-
ing of the national committee here.

Along with this comes the admission
from several Republican leaders that Mr.
Taft can perhaps get a renomination if
he should insist upon it, owing to the
hold which any Republican President has
upon the organization in general and
particularly upon the southern states.
But in influential quarters the hope is
being expressed today that Mr. Taft will
not insist.

With Mr. Taft out of the way and
with the nomination offered to Mr.
Roosevelt practically by acclamation, the
belief is general that he would accept.
Mr. Knox's statement inferentially sup-
ports that belief.

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bors and friends

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

WORK OF DIPLOMATS FOR THE PEOPLE SAYS SECRETARY OF STATE

NEW YORK—Problems of the diplomatic service were discussed Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria by Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, in an address delivered before the women's department of the National Civic Federation. Other members of President Taft's cabinet have promised to address the organization.

Secretary Knox was introduced by Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Jr., chairman of the department. The secretary said:

"From being an organization apart, chosen by the favor of patronage and shackled by conventionality, the diplomatic service has rapidly grown to be the coworker and ally of the people in their efforts to extend their enterprise, influence and material profits in fields of new endeavor. The 'open door' is a good thing in theory; in practice two conditions are essential—it must be opened and it must be kept open. To do these is the function of diplomacy. In order to act its part well the diplomatic service must be of the people and act for the people, first, last and all the time."

Four phases of the matter were discussed by Mr. Knox. First, the merit system, in accordance with the civil service principles, should, he said, be extended by law throughout the diplomatic service to cover all appointments up to the grade of minister. This practice is now followed, so that there is being supplied to all legations a corps of secretaries both selected and trained.

Secondly, Mr. Knox said he wanted either better salaries or ample funds for representation. He said that they should receive compensation which should enable them to live and to carry on their duties without supplying money from their own pockets.

The erection of buildings in foreign capitals by the American government, from American designs, built of American material, and, even where possible, built by American workmen, he advocated, "so that there would be indelibly stamped upon every foreign capital a typically American structure, as a permanent expression of American nationalism."

WILLIAM J. BRYAN AT COLON
COLON—William J. Bryan arrived here Monday. He will leave for the United States on Thursday by way of Jamaica.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Are You a Mason?"
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
HOLLIS—"The Seven Sisters."
MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird."
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
PLYMOUTH—"The Blue Bird."
SHUBERT—"The Blue Bird."
TREMONT—"Dr. De Luxe."

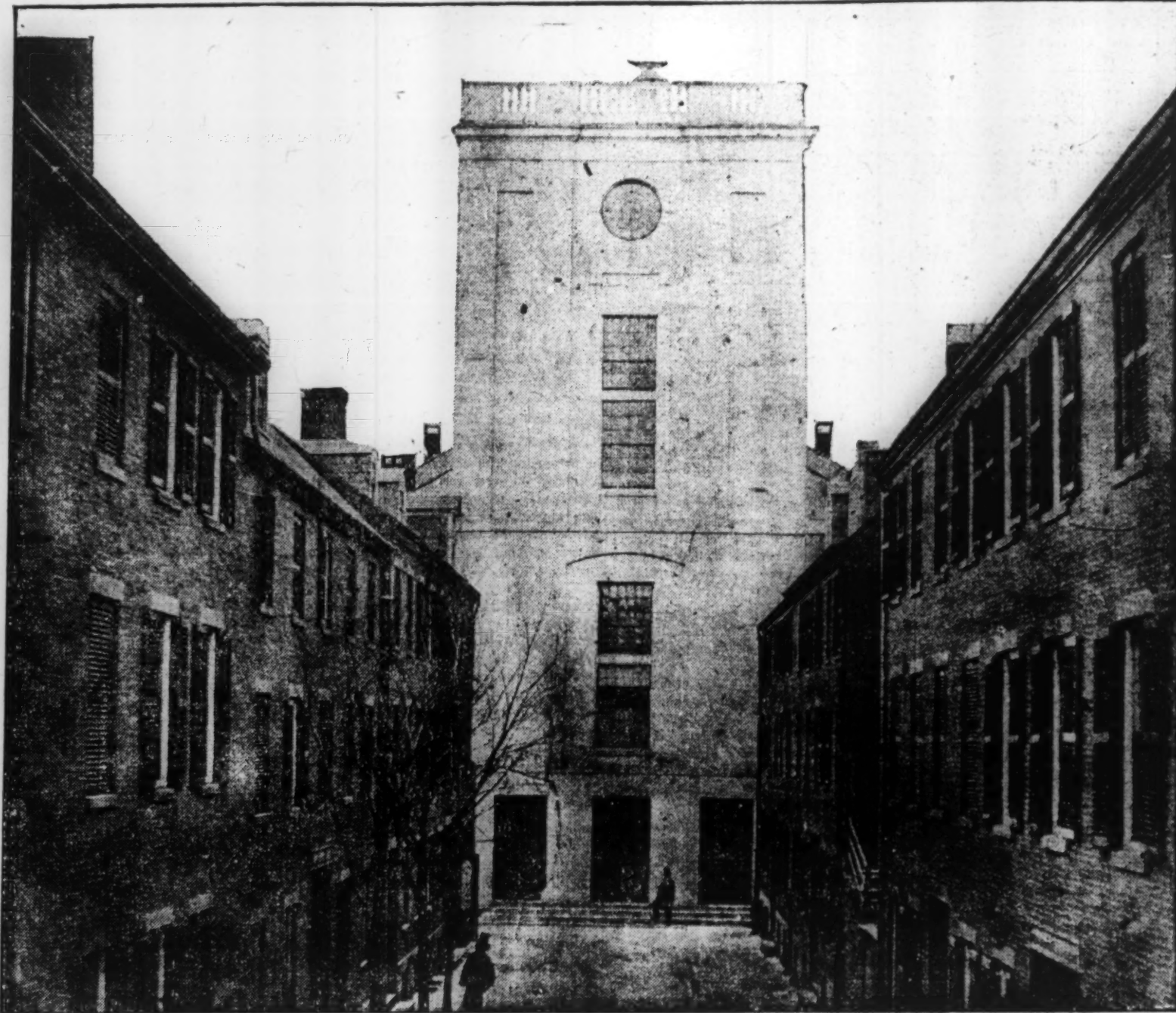
BOSTON CONCERTS
TUESDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., Theodore Thomas, conductor of Chicago.
WEDNESDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., violin recital, Miss Kathleen Parlow.
THURSDAY—Fenway Court, 3 p. m., concert by Miss Alice Nielsen, soprano, and George Proctor, pianist.
STEINERT hall, 8:15 p. m., vocal recital, David Mannes, violinist, and Mrs. Clara Mannes, pianist.
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., ninth symphony rehearsal, Alwyn Schroeder, conductor.
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., ninth symphony concert, Alwyn Schroeder, conductor.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m., "Faust."
FRIDAY, 8 p. m., "Lucia."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m., "Thais."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER—"The Little Rebel."
CRITERION—"Passers-By."
FALAY—"The Little Rebel."
HARRIS—"The Little Rebel."
HILTON—"The Little Rebel."
HUNTER—"The Little Rebel."
KNOX—"The Little Rebel."
LIBERTY—"The Little Rebel."
LYCEUM—"The Little Rebel."
LYRIC—"The Little Rebel."
MAXINE—"The Little Rebel."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Little Rebel."
NEW YORK—"The Little Rebel."
PARK—"The Little Rebel."
REPUBLIC—"The Little Rebel."
THIRTY-SIXTH—"The Little Rebel."
WALLACK—"The Little Rebel."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"The Little Rebel."
GRAND—"The Little Rebel."
LA SALLE—"The Little Rebel."
LYRIC—"The Little Rebel."
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HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club)

Baldwin Place Baptist Church, Baldwin place, off Salem street. This church society erected its first building in 1746, and it was enlarged in 1797 and 1798. The present structure was dedicated Jan. 1, 1811, and services were held here for many years, and later it was occupied by "The Home for Little Wanderers," and now is a Jewish tabernacle. Many noted pastors occupied its pulpit, among whom were the Revs. John Davis, Isaac Stillman, Thomas Gair, Thomas Baldwin, James D. Knowles, Baron Stow, Levi Tucker, and many others. The rear of the church abutted on the Millpond, and it is said that many were baptized in it. From Middle (now Hanover street) to Prince street, was called Back street, and afterwards Salem street.

CONFERENCE CALLED TO URGE THE PAGE VOCATIONAL MEASURE

WASHINGTON—After a conference of the individual leaders and representative organizations that are the friends of the Page vocational education bill, announcement is made that a conference, national in its scope, is called by the Southern Commercial Congress for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The small conference designated Senator Fletcher of Florida as the chairman of the larger conference.

The following organizations have officially endorsed the Page bill: National Conservation Conference, the National Education Association, the Southern Education Association, the American Association of Home Economics, the Southern Commercial Congress, the National Farmers Union, the American Federation of Labor, the Southern States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture and Other Workers and the National Agricultural Press League. The American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at a conference held in Columbus, O., in November unanimously endorsed the general principles of federal aid for secondary vocational education. The bill represents a national sentiment in favor of fitting education to the child rather than fitting the child to education.

BILL FOR MAINE FOG SIGNAL
WASHINGTON—Representative Guernsey of Maine has introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a steam fog signal at the entrance to Cutler's harbor, in Washington county. It is proposed that the cost shall be \$10,000.

HOUSTON SCHOOL PUPILS PETITION FOR CLEAN SHOWS

HOUSTON, Tex.—As a direct result of a movement started among pupils of the Rusk school, petitions signed by hundreds of school children will be presented to the managers of the local theaters asking for cleaner vaudeville shows.

In their petition the children say they do not approve of some of the jokes and acting. Their patronage is promised the houses giving the most wholesome entertainment.

This show campaign is a direct result of the unique self-government organization into which the pupils are organized at Rusk school.

After discussing the matter at their own "student council" the boys asked the girls "student council" to join them. This was followed by a general mass meeting of the pupils, finally resulting of a calling of the "student grand juries" of the boys and girls. These grand juries are elected by the pupils each school term and by common agreement have absolute governing power.

One of the theaters has made the announcement that hereafter its vaudeville acts will be strictly censored.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE UNION MISSION

A committee has been named to look up sites for a new building for the Union Rescue Mission, now at 64A Dover street. After a meeting of the directors Monday night, F. F. Davidson, the president, announced that the proposed new building will probably be built in the same section of the South End. It will cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and will contain a hall seating between 350 and 400. Dormitories will occupy the top floor of the new building.

MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK TO URGE ARBITRATION

NEW YORK—In support of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France a mass meeting is to be held in Carnegie hall tonight.

Joseph H. Choate, chairman of the citizens' national committee, which arranged the meeting will preside and deliver the first speech. Other speakers will be Andrew Carnegie, Col. Henry Watterson, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Frederic R. Coudert and Samuel J. Elder.

Plans have been made to hold an overflow meeting in Calvary Baptist church, where President Butler will preside.

SULTAN'S JEWELS HAVE RECORD SALE

(By the United Press)

PARIS—The sale of former Sultan Abdul Hamid's jewels has ended, the collection selling for \$1,398,000, though it is estimated it was worth \$4,000,000. This includes the product of the sale at the Galerie Georges Petit, which amounted to \$989,405.

This result is only \$4019 short of \$1,400,000, and exceeds by about \$300,000 the estimates of the experts. The sale constitutes a record for sales of jewelry.

PROHIBITION LOSES IN NEW ZEALAND

NEW YORK—The New York Herald publishes a cable message from Wellington, N. Z., showing that the proposal to adopt a general law of prohibition against the sale of alcoholic liquors throughout New Zealand has been defeated on submission to the people. The majority necessary to carry prohibition was 60 per cent of the voters.

MANUFACTURERS TO HOLD A CONVENTION ON U. S. EXPORT TRADE

PHILADELPHIA—A convention on export trade with manufacturers and exporters as delegates will be held in this city this afternoon under the auspices of the Commercial Museum. The afternoon meeting will be followed by a dinner at which addresses will be made on how best to get and keep export trade.

The convention is designed to bring together representatives of the leading export commission houses, resident buyers of foreign firms, men who are in this country temporarily for the purpose of purchasing American made goods for export, and manufacturers who have the goods to supply this demand. The original object of the meeting was to consider the export commission houses as factors in the foreign trade of the United States. It was found desirable to extend the scope of the meeting and the subject will be discussed in its broadest relation to American interests.

Among the manufacturers who will be represented are those who believe that the export commission merchants are an aid in the development of export trade, and a few who boldly express the belief that the commission houses are an absolute hindrance.

MINERS ARE BEING RESCUED

BRICEVILLE, Tenn.—With five men rescued from the Cross Mountain mine of the Knoxville Iron & Coal Company and rappings heard in another part of the mine, indicating that others survive, hope has revived and there is rejoicing in Briceville today. The rescued men had been in the mine 61½ hours. They had only the meager lunches taken with them Saturday to eat.

WOOL AND SHEEP MEN GIVEN SPECIAL RATE FOR TWO GATHERINGS

OMAHA, Neb.—Special rates have been made for the forty-eighth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association which is to be held here on Dec. 14 to 16. At the same time the Western Passenger Association refused to make special rates for the National Western Stock Association or for the holidays.

Realizing the importance of the sheep show which will be held in conjunction with the convention, a two cent rate has been made in each direction in the Western Passenger Association territory. The same rate has also been granted from North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, save from common points in Montana, where a flat rate of \$40 will prevail, and in Utah, where a rate of \$42 from common points has been granted.

More than 2000 sheep growers will attend the convention.

The sheep exhibition will be an object lesson for the sheepmen of the future.

The Omaha show and convention will be held the week following the international in Chicago. This makes it possible and also convenient for western and central state flockmen to attend the international, learn the lessons of this great show and then attend the Omaha meeting and show. For the first time in the history of the two associations, sheepmen will be privileged to attend both shows practically for one expense.

Entries for the sheep show have been pouring into the committee on arrangements, of which E. Buckingham of the Omaha stock yards is the dominating spirit. Mr. Buckingham states that every available foot of space in the auditorium, where the show will be held, has been taken, and nearly as much space again could be sold.

BRITISH RAILWAY DIRECTORS AND UNIONS AGREEING

NEW YORK—A London cable to the New York Herald states that the meetings of the directors of the British railways and the representatives of the railway workmen's unions which have been held there under the auspices of the Board of Trade, have resulted in a peaceful settlement, which it is hoped will prove permanent.

ATTACHMENT FOR \$100,000 FILED

Attachment for \$100,000 was filed Monday in the Suffolk registry of deeds by Henry C. Attwill, receiver of Mead, Mason & Co., against the Terminal Wharf & Railroad Warehouse Company, to secure payment of balance alleged due Mead, Mason & Co. for constructing a storage warehouse for the defendant company upon its wharf, Mystic river, Charlestown.

WARNED OF MAINE EXPLOSION

BEDFORD, Ia.—Alexander C. Brice who was United States consul at Matanzas, Cuba, in 1897-98, declares that two days before the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, he was warned that the vessel was about to be destroyed. Upon request of President McKinley, he says, publicity was withheld.

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ARIZONA VOTING ON CANDIDATES AND THE RECALL OF JUDGES

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Democrats, under the slogan "Put friends of the constitution in charge," will elect their state and Congress tickets at the first election to be held today according to the consensus of opinion. Edward W. Wells, banker, Republican nominee for Governor, pledges a business administration and George W. P. Hunt, Democratic nominee for Governor, promises to carry out the intent of the new constitution.

The principal issue of the campaign was the application of the recall of judges. The Democrats propose voting to eliminate this clause and electing state and executive tickets pledged to restore the clause as soon as the territory becomes a state. Socialists expect to elect several members of the Legislature.

State and county officers will be chosen and two United States senators will be named by advisory vote. The one member of Congress allowed by the enabling act will be elected. Most of the candidates for the Legislature, which makes the actual selection of United States senators, are pledged to abide by the advisory vote.

There has been no registration for more than a year, and the vote will be lighter than usual, many of those registered having removed from the state. On the comparatively small number of electors remaining the Republicans base their hope of winning, as they believe that a large majority of those who have removed would have voted the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic candidates for the United States Senate are Marcus A. Smith of Tucson, who for 20 years was Arizona's representative in Congress, and Henry F. Ashurst of Prescott. On the other side are Ralph H. Cameron of Flagstaff, present Congress delegate, and Scovell A. Smith, mine owner, of Bisbee.

The candidates for Congress are Carl Hayden of Phoenix and John S. Williams of Tombstone, both young men and classed as progressives.

MR. TAFT HONORS CORN GROWERS

WASHINGTON—"Champion Corn Growers of Dixie," is the title given 20 southern boys, from 8 to 18 years old, who called today upon President Taft and were given medals for growing corn.

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WARD'S

Leading Events in the Athletic World

HYATT BROTHERS ARE DEVELOPING STRONG BASKETBALL TEAM

Revival of Interest in Game at Yale University Is Mainly Due to Work of Former Blue Stars

MANY VACANCIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's basketball season is now under full swing, with over 50 candidates at practice for the University five. That the interest in the game here this year has waned in the least as a result of the growing opposition to the game by Yale's athletic authorities is not yet evident. On the contrary, there is more enthusiasm in the game this season among the students of the university than has been seen here in many seasons.

Captain Reilly, Coach Hyatt and the members of the squad have started off with a determination to develop the sort of team at Yale this season that will make basketball here the premier winter sport once more—a position from which it has gradually been pushed by water polo and hockey, principally because of the poor showing made by the Yale fives during the past four seasons.

To those who have had occasion to see the work of the squad during its first week of practice there seems but little doubt that interest in the game here will be revived this year if having a very promising team can accomplish this. The prospect of a winning five is brighter than they have been in several years in spite of the fact the list of candidates reveals not one individual star of the Finnissy or Goodwin type of last year's team.

For every position in the team there is a wealth of material, including five players who received their basketball insignia last year—Captain Reilly, Pittman and Osborn, forwards; Brinsmade, center, and Wilde, guard. At forward Captain Reilly '12S, Osborn '12S, Swihart '14, and Cobb '12S, stand out pre-eminent. Reilly is a very aggressive player, not especially brilliant in shooting baskets, but very valuable on the defense and in team work. It is this latter essential quality that Coach Hyatt will lay the most stress on in his coaching, and to it more than to individual brilliancy he looks for the success of the team.

Swihart, who made a brilliant record in basketball at Andover, where he played three seasons, is the strongest possibility for the other forward position. He captained the freshmen five last season, being the strongest factor in the serving done by that team. Nevertheless Swihart will be hard pressed for a regular position by both Osborn and Cobb, two of the fastest men on the squad. Thus far this season Pittman has not come up to his last year's form which won for him a place on the varsity team. Among the other forwards E. Reilly '13, Sumner '14, and Donnell '12S, at present appear most promising.

The only veteran guard of last year's team on the squad is Wilde '12. The wealth of good material from last year's freshmen, five, however, gives promise of making those positions especially strong. At present almost all of the guards are slightly handicapped under the new coaching introduced by Mr. Hyatt by the fact that they will have to change from the open game to a close defensive one. This change will undoubtedly result in an improvement in Yale's defense. The abilities of the first string guards are so evenly matched that it would be impossible to pick the two best from Wilde '12, Martindale '13S, Speere '13, Starkweather '12S, and Dietz '12S.

Although Brinsmade '12, varsity center last season, is still in college and eligible to play again this year he is not yet reported for practice. He is as yet undecided as to whether to give up basketball in order to devote all his time this winter getting ready for baseball. The loss of Brinsmade would mean much to the team as he is undoubtedly the best center in college. Ridell '13S, guard on the freshmen five last season, is being tried at center with success. Like Brinsmade, he possesses an ideal build for the position and is very fast. With more experience in his new position Ridell should develop into one of the best centers of the year. Smith, center on the 1914 freshmen team, and Wick are both centers who look like varsity material.

*Yale has decided to give up professional coaching in basketball this season. The work of the squad will be in charge of the Hyatt brothers—R. B. Hyatt of the 1901, 1902 and 1903 teams, and W. C. Hyatt, captain of the 1905 team. R. B. Hyatt until recently had been chairman of the basketball rules committee. He is now president of the Intercollegiate basketball league of which Yale is a member. The presence of these men in New Haven will undoubtedly do much to cause a revival of the game at Yale.

M'GRAW'S MEN WIN EASILY
HAVANA—The Havana baseball team was defeated, 10 to 2, by the New York Nationals here Monday.

COMMISSION MAY CONVENE AGAIN ON TICKET SALE

Chairman Herrmann Announces Adjournment Subject to Call Should Evidence Be Forthcoming

NEW YORK—Followers of the National Baseball Commission are today wondering whether a special meeting of that body will be called in this city this week for the purpose of further considering the selling of tickets for the recent Philadelphia Athletics-New York National world's championship series of 1911 to speculators. The matter was considered at the regular meeting Monday, but no action was taken and the adjournment was made with the understanding that if any new evidence came up, a special meeting should be held.

Another practice that received attention was gambling in baseball pools. To correct this evil, the commission adopted a resolution recommending to the National and American leagues that they do all in their power in their respective circuits to end the custom; and this is followed up with a declaration that the commission itself would consult with "the postoffice authorities and the proper federal officials to secure their cooperation to that end."

The commission further announced that it had referred to Presidents Lynch and Johnson the request by the Eastern and Pacific Coast leagues and the American Association for higher rating. As each of the two major leagues meet today the question will come before them immediately. The commission will receive their reports at its annual meeting in Cincinnati on Jan. 3, and dispose of the matter then.

In length of discussion the world's series ticket probe overshadowed every other topic brought before the commission. While the subject was up the members did not leave the room even for luncheon, but had the meal brought into the room and discussed the situation over their food. When adjournment was taken at dinner time Chairman Herrmann threw open the doors to the newspaper men and made an oral statement.

On the conclusion of Mr. Herrmann's statement it was said that the commission had adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

BOSTON LATIN TO HAVE FAST TEAM FOR TRACK MEETS

Although the Boston Latin track team has lost Francis Phelan, this year's captain and four of last year's team there will be wealth of good material on hand this year and the school should be represented by an exceedingly fast team. Captain Phelan was a fast man in the dashes and his loss is a bad blow. Hanlon, Knudson, Washburn and Levi, all of whom were fast men, will not be with the team this year, but Saladine, Cusick, Bond, Green and Hill, who won their letters last year, are again in school and will form a nucleus around which to build a strong team. Besides these men there are Driscoll, Brady, Weschkolofsky and O'Dowd, who are all experienced in the game and will materially strengthen the team.

The relay team this year will probably be composed of Bond, Hill, Weschkolofsky and Saladine and should be a winning combination. Bond and O'Dowd will be the mainstays in the 300-yard run while in the 600-yard run Weschkolofsky and Hill, and possibly some of the new men, are expected to make the going fast. For the mile and thousand yard runs the team will have Saladine and Cusick who ran in these events last year. Brady in the 40-yard dash and Weschkolofsky in the 35-yard hurdles are experienced in these events and it will take pretty fast men to best them to the tape. Weschkolofsky would undoubtedly have made his letter last year had it not been for study difficulties. He is exceptionally fast and the Purple and White will depend upon him to capture places in the meets this year.

With the exception of an inter-class meet, Latin school will only participate in five meets and the following schedule has been arranged:

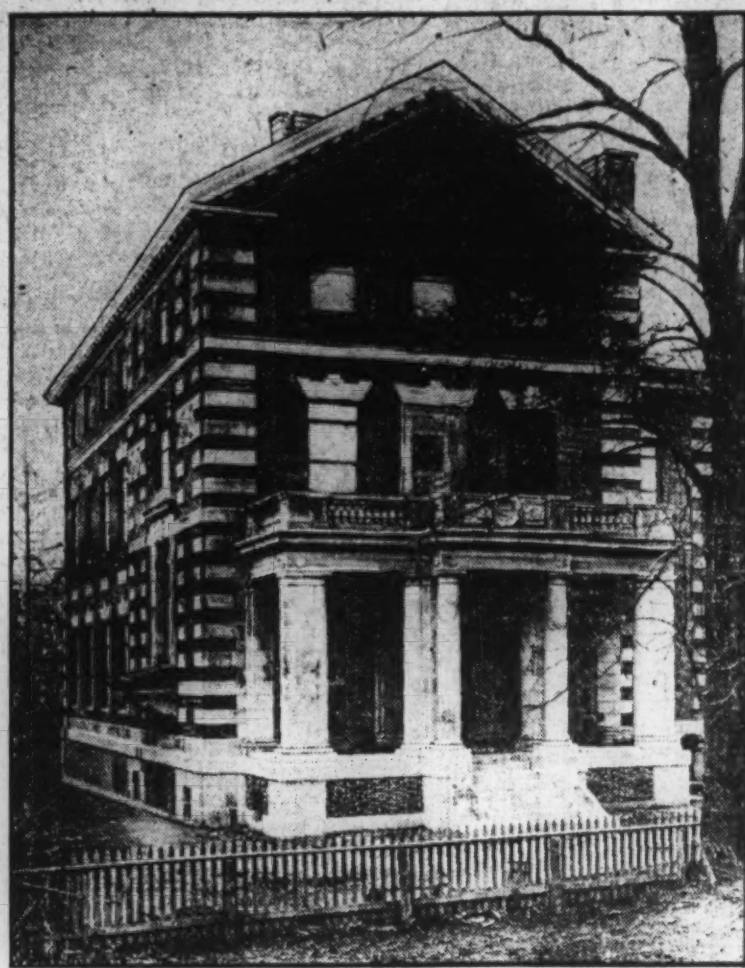
Jan. 12, Boston Latin Interclass meet.
Feb. 12, Cambridge Latin at Boston Latin.
Feb. 16, English high at English high; 28, High School of Commerce at Latin.
March 8, Dorchester high at Latin; 13, Somerville high at Somerville (pending).

LETTERS FOR DORCHESTER

Sweaters and letters will be awarded to the members of the Dorchester High football team which was disbanded in the middle of the season. This was decided by Headmaster Thomas. There has been a great deal of speculation as to whether the boys would receive the coveted letter. There are only six men who will receive a letter this year for the first time as the other members of the team have won their letter before and are not entitled to another sweater in this sport according to the rule of the school committee. The boys who will receive sweaters and letters are: Van Ulm, Walsh, Fraser, Spencer, Gordon and Regnier.

CLARKE TO DIRECT FROM BENCH
NEW YORK—Fred Clarke, for years manager of the Pittsburgh National League team, signed a contract Monday to manage the team again next year. He will not play, however, but will direct the players from the bench.

HANDSOME HOME FOR CRIMSON



NEW QUARTERS OF THE HARVARD VARSITY CLUB
Training tables for athletic teams and social quarters for all H men are to be provided for in building now fast nearing completion at Cambridge

TWO BIG LEAGUES HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETINGS TODAY

Many Matters of Importance to Be Considered by American and National Baseball Clubs in New York City This Afternoon

NEW YORK—With the American and National baseball leagues holding their annual meetings in this city this afternoon the eyes of the baseball world are centered here and fans over the entire country are anxiously awaiting the announcements which will be made late in the afternoon. It is also expected that a number of trades will be given out before night.

The directors of the National league held a secret meeting in the Metropolitan tower this morning in anticipation of this afternoon's meeting of the league presidents.

The reelection of Mr. Lynch to the National League presidency seems assured, as five votes were recorded in his favor Monday—New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Boston and St. Louis. W. B. Winslow of this city has been appointed president of the Boston National League club to fill out the term of the late William Hepburn Russell, and he will cast the Boston vote for Lynch. E. A. Steiner, president of the St. Louis Cardinals, is for Lynch, which means the latter's election. Roger Bresnahan, the Cardinals' manager, says he has no fault to find with Mr. Lynch's umpire staff.

FOUR IN THE NEW INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY LEAGUE

A new school hockey league has been formed. Secretary H. C. Durrell of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Ice Hockey Association notified F. C. Mitchell, headmaster of Arlington high, Monday that the association would be glad to relinquish all claims on the interscholastic cup if it would be a benefit to school hockey.

Secretary Durrell said last night: "The best of feeling prevails between myself and the teams which have withdrawn. Mr. Bonney and myself will offer a new cup for competition in the new interscholastic league."

A meeting of the headmasters and faculty managers of the Arlington high, Melrose high, Somerville high and Rindge schools of the old Interscholastic Hockey League was held at Somerville Monday. A committee was appointed to draw up a schedule. Another meeting will be held soon to discuss the advisability of adopting a new name for the league.

The new name was not definitely decided upon, but the majority of the delegates thought that the old name—Interscholastic league—would be retained, provided it was satisfactory to the Greater Boston I. H. A. officials.

Teacher Managers Cannell of Rindge, Smith of Arlington, Blodgett of Somerville and Riley of Melrose met later and drew up a tentative league schedule. Melrose and Arlington have each captured two legs in the old cup and Rindge Technical has one. Fred T. Bonney and Mr. Durrell talked the matter over with the four schools in their interscholastic league and they all agreed that it was best to give the old cup to the new league.

DE ORO LEADS IN FIRST BLOCK

NEW YORK—At the end of the first block of his 150-point match for the championship title, three-cushion billiard, which he holds, Daly was defeated by the Cuban challenger, Alfred de Oro, by a score of 50 to 40. It was a remarkable exhibition of the game by both men.

James R. McAleer and Robert McRoy, the new president and vice-president of the Boston Americans, will attend their first meeting as managers.

The request of the three major-minor leagues for higher classification will be submitted to the two big leagues for ratification. It is probable the request will be granted.

Clark Griffith, manager of the Washingtons, is said to be trying to secure Knight and Gardner from the New York Americans, but is not willing to hand over Catcher Ainsmith, Centerfielder Milan or Shortstop McBride.

The Pittsburgh and St. Louis National league clubs are trying to exchange several players.

Charles A. Comiskey of the Chicago Americans says that he believes Callahan will be a success as a manager. He declares that Second Baseman McConnell is not in the market.

The banquet given to the Baseball Writers Association will take place tonight.

BAY STATE A. A. HOLDS BANQUET AT THE SOMERSET

That the Bay State Automobile Association is in a position to do much for the advancement of automobilism in this state and that it is going to take advantage of this position is the verdict today of those who attended the banquet held under its auspices at the Hotel Somerset Monday evening. It was the best and most enthusiastic automobile assemblage seen in this city in many days, there being nearly 300 present, including owners, manufacturers, salesmen and mechanics.

While it was impossible for Hugh Chalmers, president of the Chalmers Motor Car Company, to be present and deliver the principal address of the evening, Pres. E. A. Gilmore of the association successfully met the unexpected change in the program by getting H. W. Ford, chairman of the Chalmers company, to take Mr. Chalmers' place, and he filled it admirably, delivering a very interesting talk on salesmanship and advertising.

Among the other speakers were G. S. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce; G. W. Coleman, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, and Mayor Fitzgerald.

Those present included: J. H. MacAlman, president of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association; L. R. Speare, former chairman of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association; A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association; Col. W. D. Sohler, Massachusetts highway commissioner; H. D. Parker, former chairman of the Massachusetts highway commission; A. E. Bliss, president of the Malden Automobile Club; A. E. Converse, president of the Winchendon Automobile Club; and C. A. Glidden, donor of the Glidden trophy.

PENN ELEVEN REELECT MERCER
PHILADELPHIA—At a meeting of the University of Pennsylvania players Monday Leroy Mercer, fullback, was unanimously reelected captain of the football team for 1912.

BROWN EXPECTS TO HAVE STRONGER TEAM ON GRIDIRON IN 1912

Some Very Promising Material Will Be Eligible to Fill Five Places Vacated by Graduations

VETERAN ON RIGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With the election of Ashbaugh captain of the football team at Brown for next season, the university undergraduates feel that they have made the way clear for a successful team, one that will end the season with a ranking higher than that given the team which has just disbanded.

Five of the regular men of the 1911 team will graduate, in all probability, in June, and their places will have to be filled by men from the substitutes or the new freshman class. The men who are due to graduate include Sprackling, this year's captain, quarterback; Jones, fullback; Adams, end; Donovan, center, and Marble, halfback.

Some of the vacancies which will be found when the 1912 team line up in the fall can be readily filled with good substitutes. Mitchell will without doubt find himself in center, where he played the first part of this season until relieved by Donovan, who was taken from the second team. Snell, who has alternated with Jones at fullback, can fill the position which Jones will vacate admirably.

Shipley was a good substitute end for Adams and may have an opportunity to become a regular next season. He is comparatively new to football, but is considered an eager and quick pupil. Crowther may take Sprackling's place at quarterback, or he may become regular halfback in Marble's position.

McLaughlin, quarterback on the freshman team, will without doubt become a member of the regular squad in the fall. In the few times he was let into the games this year he played a brilliant game, was fast and accurate and showed signs of possessing a cool head, one of the necessary attributes of a successful quarterback. It may be that the coaches will try him out as regular quarter and let Crowther have the halfback position, where he is capable.

The right side of the Brown line next year will be the same as it was during the past, with Ashbaugh at end, Bartlett at tackle and Goldberg at guard. Kulp at left guard and Kratz at left tackle will also be on the other side of the center. The change in Donovan's place will be the only line shift made necessary outside of the left end.

Two good punters will be in line next year. They are Knowles and Henry, both of whom were ineligible to play this fall. These men will strengthen the Brown team materially in the kicking, a feature which proved weak this year.

Ashbaugh is a good man to kick goals from touchdowns, and during the past season, it is claimed that he held the best college record, kicking all but two goals out of a total of about 27. Henry, who was formerly a star at Tufts, is said to be a remarkable punter, even better than J. R. McKay, captain and punter two years ago. Knowles, captain of this year's freshman team, is also a strong punter. He was formerly a player for Worcester Academy where he played halfback.

HANK O'DAY NAMED TO MANAGE CINCINNATI NATIONALS IN 1912

NEW YORK—Hank O'Day, the veteran umpire of the National league, was named this morning by President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati club as manager of that team for 1912, to succeed Clark Griffith, who has gone to the Washington Americans.

The announcement was a big surprise to the followers of major league baseball, as the umpire had never been mentioned, even as a possibility. Mr. O'Day was a star player in the National league in the 80's. He was one of the pitchers on the New York Nationals when they won the championship in 1889.

The new manager has been regarded as one of the best umpires in any league. His experience as a player and umpire should make him ably fitted for his new position.

HARVARD 1915 HOCKEY TEAM

A meeting of all candidates for the Harvard freshman hockey team will be held in the Trophy room of the Harvard Union late this afternoon. J. R. Pratt '12 of Dedham, who has been appointed coach of the freshman team, subject to the approval of the athletic committee, will outline the work of the coming season. F. D. Huntington '13, captain of the university team, will also speak.

MARYLAND A. C. GETS S. B. WHITE
BALTIMORE, Md.—S. B. White, star end of the Princeton varsity football team this year, has joined the Maryland A. C. of this city, and will play on the baseball team next summer.

RALPH CRAIG TO TRY FOR AMERICAN OLYMPIC SQUAD

Intercollegiate Sprinting Champion Is Now in Detroit Where He Is Keeping in Active Training

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Ralph Craig, generally acknowledged as the greatest sprinter the country has ever known, has announced that in all probability he will be a candidate for the team that will represent America at the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1912. Craig's intentions to this effect were made known to Dr. Kraenzlein of the Michigan track team on the former's recent visit here.

After graduation last year Craig secured a position in the northern part of Canada and it was thought that his services would be lost to the American team, he having announced that if he competed at all it would be under the colors of the Canadian team. However, he recently returned to the states, and is at present in Detroit, where he is keeping in training.

Craig's most sensational work has been in the 100 and in the 220, having tied the intercollegiate record in the first named, and on two occasions having tied the world's record in the longer sprint. That he would have broken the world's record in the 220 at Cambridge, in the intercollegiate last spring, had he been pushed is conceded. In spite of this a head wind and a poor start he went the distance in the wonderful time of 21.1-5s. after just having run the 100 in the intercollegiate record time of 9.4-5s. In addition to these accomplishments, Craig has done phenomenal work over the sticks, having in 1910 clipped 1.5 off the world's indoor record for the 40-yard hurdles, formerly held by Forrest Smithson of Notre Dame.

EASTERN LEAGUE CHANGES NAME TO INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK—Members of the International Baseball League, which until Monday was the Eastern league, meet again today. The name of the Eastern league was changed Monday afternoon to International league because of the Canadian cities in the circuit, and President Edward G. Barrow was reelected president, secretary and treasurer for a term of five years. The playing season will open next April 18 and close on Sept. 22 and 23.

The magnates approved the proposition for a higher classification of the league, and elected a new board of directors as follows: J. J. Stein of Buffalo, G. F. Solomon of Newark, C. J. Lavin of Providence, S. B. Lichtenheim of Montreal and J. J. McCaffery of Toronto. The league will hereafter be classed as A.A.

The claim of Manager Ryan of Jersey City was compromised for \$3500.

The directors formally awarded the pennant for 1911 to Rochester, and adopted its official ball.

President Barrow's salary has been fixed at \$7500 a year, and he will have a clerk whose salary will be \$2500.

FRENCH BULLDOG CLUB SHOW OPEN

Exhibiting for the first time as a member of the American Kennel Club the French Bulldog Club of New England opened its doors today at 10:30 in Horticultural hall. The 250 entries makes the club lead, as usual, all other French bulldog shows in the country.

There are three judges this year instead of one, the club selecting George Keys, Robert MacDonald and Dr. Sullivan. A feature will be the judging of the match between Ch. Nellote Camin and his son, Noswal Nabob.

WOLVERTON SUCCEEDS CHASE

NEW YORK—Harry Wolverton, who for two years, has managed the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast league, signed a contract Monday night with Frank J. Farrell, whereby he becomes manager of the New York American league team. J. C. Ewing represented the Oakland club in the deal and sanctioned the new contract. Wolverton had previously signed with Oakland for next season. In taking up the management of the New Yorks, Wolverton succeeds H. H. Chase, who, it is understood, will remain with the team as first baseman.

BUSH IS TUFTS MANAGER

MEDFORD, Mass.—Vannover Bush '13 of Chelsea was elected manager of the Tufts College football team Monday for next year, John H. Adams '13, the man originally selected, having left college. Manager Bush will begin work on the schedule immediately. The Brown and Bowdoin games will be the strong features, a definite promise of the latter game having been received. The Bowdoin game will be played at Portland next fall and at Tufts oval in 1913.

BUTLER TO CAPTAIN CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—Edward W. Butler of Brooklyn was elected captain of Cornell's 1912 football team at a banquet of football men Monday night. Butler is a junior and was quarterback most of the year. He played at halfback in the game with Pennsylvania.

WRESTLING GROWING MORE IN POPULARITY AMONG HARVARD MEN

Fifty Candidates for Team Report Five Times Weekly to Coach Anderson—More Football Men Coming Out

ARRANGING MEETS

Wrestling at Harvard has steadily grown in popularity among the students since its adoption in 1909, the year after basketball was dropped as a university sport. This year the interest is greater than ever and already 50 candidates for the varsity wrestling team are practicing five times a week—that is every day but Saturday and Sunday—in the Havenway gymnasium.

This is considered remarkable as it is so soon after the close of the football season and many of the men who go out for this sport were members of the football squad. In addition to the 50 men already reporting, a number of others have signified their intention of joining the squad, so that it is expected that when the season is in full swing Coach Samuel Anderson will have as many as 75 men under his charge.

As yet no outside meets have been arranged but it is certain that various events will be held with teams from different gymnasiums in the neighborhood of Boston. Prominent among the institutions with which bouts will be sought and undoubtedly arranged is the Swedish A. C. There are also other Swedish organizations which have strong amateur teams and these will be met if possible.

Yale has written for a meet, but there is some doubt whether or not this can be held because of the tendency which has been shown by the athletic committee to frown upon intercollegiate meetings for minor sport teams.

However, the idea has not been given up and it is hoped that when the matter comes up before the committee it will pass favorably upon it if not upon contests with other colleges.

Men will be entered for the New England amateur wrestling championship in the spring.

Most of the men who are now reporting are inexperienced in the mat game but there is excellent material, particularly in the 145 and 158-pound classes.

Last year Coach Houghton of the football team urged his charges to take up wrestling during the winter and early spring months and a number of them did so. This year some are already reporting, but it is so soon after the close of the football season that many can hardly be expected. More have expressed their intention of coming out later, and after the holidays are over there will probably be several stars reporting to Capt. H. W. Bradley. Coach Anderson was formerly middleweight champion of the world and is considered an exceptionally fine man to teach the game to the Harvard aspirants.

There are only three veterans now in college: Captain Bradley '12, in the 135-pound class, Richard Page '13, in the 158-pound class, and Weile '13, in the 145 class. In addition to these, the most promising men so far developed are C. M. Makepiece '13 who played on the second football team this fall, A. Whethead '15 of the freshman football team and E. G. Swigert '15 who has shown remarkable skill already in the 145-pound class.



She must have weighed some sixteen stone, and, as she paid the cabman, he pleaded: "Won't you go off in the other direction, ma'am? If that there horse of mine should see w'at he's been a-carrying of aroun' for a shillin', he'd just drop."

When we see the results some shrewd advertisers are getting from the columns of Farm and Fireside, we feel that the rate should be higher.

FARM AND FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

MENDELSSOHN AND CHOPIN STUDIED

Their Widely Differing Careers and Works Dwelt Upon in Fourth of Series of Lectures on Music



FELIX MENDELSSOHN

BY MELVILLE A. CLARK

VOLUMES have been written regarding Mendelssohn, and the position his works occupy today. It is not my purpose to state that position, whatever it may be. The work that he accomplished during his short earthly career of 39 years stands out among the gems of musical composition.

It has been said that every man is greater than his work, and that it is the man whose life is useful to the world who gains the true reward for labor. Aside from his compositions two things would have made him famous: he revived the music of Bach, and he founded the celebrated conservatory of Leipzig, which one writer has said was a contribution to the cause of music as great value as his compositions—perhaps greater.

Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, better known as Felix Mendelssohn, was born in Hamburg, in most fortunate circumstances. His grandfather, Moses Mendelssohn, was the first of the family to win distinction. He was a Jewish pedlar boy, whose passion for knowledge and mental culture was developed to such an extent that he became very wealthy and famous in literature and as a philosopher. His son, Abraham, Felix's father, was a banker who married a member of the wealthy and cultured Bartholdy family of Berlin, and to their home were attracted the brightest and most influential people of the country.

Abraham Mendelssohn was accustomed to describe his position in life by saying, "Formerly, I was the son of my father, now I am the father of my son." Though not a musician, he had a keen insight into things relating to art, and Felix often referred to him as "not only my father, but my teacher in both art and life."

Mme. Mendelssohn was a remarkable woman, cultured and refined, the education of her children being her chief object. How accomplished she was as a pianist we are not told, but her remark that her daughter had "Bach-fugue" fingers indicates that she knew something of the subject. We read also that she first taught her children music, beginning with lessons five minutes long, and for many years they never practiced without her sitting by them, knitting in hand.

Mendelssohn's Beginnings

As one writer has said, "Mendelssohn's life reads like the story of some fairy prince, beautiful, brave and virtuous; who is rocked in the cradle by the gentle godmother Good Fortune, who runs his race amid the plaudits of admiring friends, and passes away young, untarnished and full of honors. He never knew the squalor of poverty, drudgery, the bitterness of inaptitude, or the dull ache of disappointment. In his bright, precocious childhood he was the idol of a fond mother, a wise father, brothers and sisters who shared his tastes and to some degree his ability, and a circle of literary and artistic friends at the head of which was Goethe. He had all the advantages of university training, the best teachers of music, foreign travel, varied friendships, a happy marriage, and a fame extending to all corners of Europe.

The first definite event of his life was a visit to Paris, when he was seven years old, and where he studied with Mme. Bigot. Soon after their return the education of the Mendelssohn children was systematically begun. Besides studies along general lines they had Berger for teacher in piano playing, Zelter for composition, Henning for violin and Rosel for landscape painting. When nine years old Felix made his first appearance in

It is accepted generally as a fact that many cities of size and commercial importance in the United States are avoided by soloists and orchestras of high musical repute because such communities seem wholly lacking in musical appreciation. Once Syracuse, in New York state, is said to have been included in this class of cities; but it was aroused to artistic consciousness, so to speak, by systematic education of its citizens of all classes through the means of lectures and concerts. As a means of showing how Syracuse was aroused, the Monitor has secured the text of the principal course of lectures given in that city, and is printing them bi-weekly, on recurring Tuesdays. The text of the fourth lecture, with interpolated lines to indicate where the lecturer was assisted by illustrative instrumental or vocal selections, is as given herewith.

public at a concert in which he played the pianoforte part of a trio for piano and two horns, and was much applauded. The children were kept closely at their lessons and Felix in after life told how much he enjoyed the Sundays, as they were not obliged to get up at 5 o'clock to work. The Sundays were enjoyable. To their home were attracted many of the most interesting people of the time and the Sunday concerts which Felix afterward conducted were invaluable in his training. There was music every evening, theatricals and the association of musicians of high rank.

Composed Early

In his twelfth year he began systematically to compose, beginning the series of 44 volumes, in which methodical habits have preserved most of his work, and which are now in the royal library in Berlin.

When 15, Moscheles became his teacher and said of him, "He is a mature artist, and yet but 15; he has no need of lessons." At 16 he composed the B minor quartette, and delighted the poet Goethe, by dedicating it to him.

About this time the family moved to a home which gave an environment superior to that enjoyed by any other of the masters in music. This was a spacious house surrounded by gardens covering about ten acres. The house contained a room fitted for large parties. At the back was a building called the Gartenhaus, the middle of which formed a hall with a seating capacity for several hundred people. Here concerts were given regularly every Sunday, at which Felix was the conductor, even when so small that he had to stand on a stool to be seen. Fanny Mendelssohn played the piano, Rebecca and her husband sang, Paul played the violoncello, and there were violins and other orchestral instruments. Many of Mendelssohn's compositions were written for these concerts. Upon the site of the Gartenhaus, the Herrenhaus or House of Lords of the German government now stands.

Home Relations

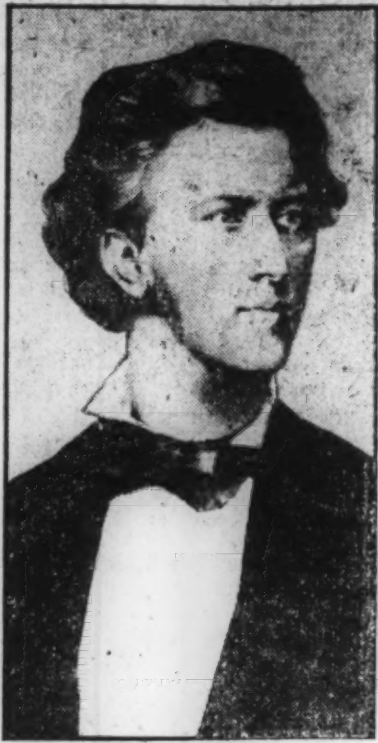
Among the features of the garden life was a newspaper. It was edited by Felix, but all comers were free to contribute, for which purpose pens, ink and paper lay in one of the rooms. Learned and famous personages did not disdain to add to it. In this brilliant assemblage of art, knowledge and literature with which he was surrounded, Felix, even at this early date was a central figure. Now, as it was all through life, when he entered a room every one was eager to speak to him.

Felix was very fond of his sister Fanny, who also was a fine musician and composer as well, and her influence was a great incentive in his work of composition. It is said that many of the melodies in the "songs without words" are hers, but the prejudice against women in composition was strong in the family, and she had to conceal her authorship. Felix acknowledged this at one time to Queen Victoria.

A close acquaintance with the works of Shakespeare, which he studied with his sister during the summer of his seventeenth year, brought about the composition of the overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the score of which is signed, "Berlin, Aug., 1826." It has been asserted by one who has the best right to judge, and is not prone to exaggeration, that no one piece of music contains so many points of harmony and orchestration that have never been written before, as does this, and which his most pronounced antagonists recognize as a masterpiece. After many a performance as a duet on the piano it was played by an orchestra in the Gartenhaus, and given its first public performance in Stettin in 1827.

Works Joyous

Mendelssohn's early compositions reflect all the gaiety and freshness of his youthful nature, and all the ease and charm of the circumstances in which it developed. From the first their technical skill is perfect, for he had no distressing struggles for daily bread. He had been placed under the great masters and had assimilated harmony, counterpoint and fugue as unconsciously as most boys assimilate reading, writing and arithmetic. In the scherzo of the octet written at 16, there are all his characteristic traits: melodiousness, correct harmony, carefully polished detail, delicacy and a lightness of style. The same thing is carried out in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," which is worthy of its Shakespearean



FREDERIC FRANCOIS CHOPIN

inspiration. The fanciful dance of the violins and the strange calls of the wood wind instruments and trumpets as if from some cloudy fairy-land, this work conceived by a genius and executed by a master only 17 years old, is most wonderful, and a new type of music is born.

From this time on his life was like a triumphal march. As in his boyhood he had been the pet of his family, and the conductor of the Gartenhaus concert, so in manhood he became, as conductor of the famous Gewandhaus orchestra in Leipzig and general director of musical affairs, the pet of a larger and still more indulgent circle. As his fame as a composer, conductor, pianist and organist increased the admiring audience widened until it comprised all Germany; and when in his later years he turned to oratorio writing he had England as well at his feet. A wit has vividly described the atmosphere of adulation in which he lived in the remark, "Mendelssohn could not stick his head out of the window but some one would shout 'Hurrah!'"

In 1834 he was asked by the authorities at Dusseldorf to take charge of their town music. He began by reforming the church music, he introduced many improvements in the theater, but soon gave it up and went to Leipzig, where he accepted the position as leader of the Gewandhaus concerts.

Standards High

During his travels about this time he began the oratorio "St. Paul." In one of his letters from Paris he writes, "If the present style of low morale of the opera librettos is indispensable, I will forego opera and write oratorio." Hardly had the words left his pen when he was asked by the Carleien Verein of Frankfurt to compose an oratorio on St. Paul.

He sometimes became irritated over criticism, as the following verses will show:

If an artist gravely writes,
To sleep it will beguile,
If the artist gaily writes,
It is a vulgar style.

If the artist writes at length,
How sad his hearer's lot!
If the artist briefly writes,
No man will care a jot.

If an artist simply writes,
A fool he's said to be.
If an artist deeply writes,
He's mad, 'tis plain to see.

In whatsoever way he writes
He can't please every man,
Therefore let an artist write
How he likes—and can.

His marriage in 1837, like everything else pertaining to him, was fortunate and happy. During the following year, sonatas, quartets and trios followed in quick succession, and he began his most important work, "Elijah."

Leipzig Conservatory

In 1840 the King of Prussia founded an academy of fine arts at Berlin, and appointed Mendelssohn director. This was not a welcome post, and later he became general director of music to the King of Prussia. To do this he had to resign the position he held as chapel master to the King of Saxony. During the interview with the King regarding this he persuaded him to devote a legacy left to the state to the founding of a musical conservatory at Leipzig. Such a project had always been the work nearest to his heart. The prospectus of the conservatory appeared, bearing the names of Mendelssohn, Becker, David, Hauptmann and Schumann.

Mendelssohn was noted for his wit. He was on intimate terms with Frederick II., who frequently asked him to dine. Almost invariably Mendelssohn was late. Upon one occasion the King thought he had hit upon a novel plan to cure him of his tardiness. As usual, Mendelssohn was tardy, so the King wrote as follows: "Mendelssohn is ein eissei," signed it with his royal title and had it laid at the composer's plate with the request that he read it aloud upon his arrival. When Mendelssohn arrived he picked up the note and read as requested, and you will perhaps appreciate the King's consternation when I interpret the note as read: "Mendelssohn

is one fool. Frederick the Second? His ready wit had changed the meaning by the emphasis given the signature. . . . In April of the year of the founding of the Leipzig conservatory the great monument to Bach was unveiled and Mendelssohn conducted at the memorial. Thus two of his dearest wishes were accomplished.

The remaining years of his career were busy ones. His compositions were warmly greeted and among some other things he organized an orchestra among the students of the conservatory, which has since become one of the finest orchestras in Germany.

Career Exceptional

Few cases can be found in history of a man so carefully reared and sheltered and so thoroughly fulfilling his mission. Rarely can one be found in which there are so few things to regret. Schubert said, "My music is the product of my genius and my misery, and what I have written in my greatest distress the world likes best." Mendelssohn was never more than temporarily unhappy. His music does not picture his emotions. He knew no poverty, disappointment nor the ills that beset Chopin. Who can wish that he had? Let us take the man as we find him. If we want to be unhappy we can turn to others. Let us enjoy the perfect balanced music, the flights into fairyland and those later compositions, so brilliant, clever, solid and pure, and in their enjoyment forget the depths of sorrow and woe.

Chopin

The year 1809 has become noted in history as marking the birth of several men who became famous in statesmanship, literature, music and art. Lincoln, Poe and Holmes in our own country; Tennyson and Darwin in England; Mendelssohn in Germany, and Chopin in Poland.

Frederic Francois Chopin was a native of Zela Zowa Wola, a village near Warsaw, Poland. Perhaps over no other musical genius has there been so much controversy and about no other have there been so many erroneous statements. Biographers differ not only as to the date of his birth, but also as to the circumstances of his family.

His father was Nicholas Chopin, a French refugee, the son of a Polish nobleman who accompanied King Stanislaus to France, taking there the name of Chopin. His mother was a Polish woman of poor but noble family who possessed all the womanly virtues and refinements. Some writers have pictured his youth as almost poverty stricken, but this is disclaimed by the best biographers, who declare that Chopin's childhood was passed in comfort as befitted the son of a professor enjoying a comfortable income. Certainly in all his experience he never underwent the privations that fell to the lot of Mozart, Schubert and other musical geniuses, but he had his knowledge of poverty, and took deeply to heart the troubles and ills that beset him.

That he was of a melancholy nature and let his outlook on the world color his music there is no doubt; for it is tinged through and through with his personality. No other musician has so embodied in art the romance of his own life. His compositions have often been called his memoirs and his autobiography. He said to himself that his career was without a beginning and with a sad end. But he was not always melancholy, and his days were not all sad. His race was short but full of incident, and some one has written of him, "Never so long as the piano remains will Chopin be forgotten."

Piano His One Instrument

Chopin was a composer for the piano and the piano alone, as his style is suited to no other instrument, for he realized its possibilities and limitations as no one else ever did. He did for the piano what Paganini did for the violin, and what Schubert did for song.

The piano's most serious limitation is its inability to sustain its tones. The tones of the voice and of wind instruments are limited to duration only by the air capacity of the lungs; those of bowed string instruments can be held indefinitely, and an organ pipe will sound as long as the air remains in the bellows. The vibrations of the piano string, on the contrary, are at their maximum only during the second in which it is struck by the hammer, and from that instant decrease, giving forth a sound fainter and fainter. Once the tone ceases, and he must wait for silence or strike another key. For this reason the broad melodies and slow moving harmonies of the choral and organ school are ineffective on the piano.

Soon after the piano came into common use, musicians began to lessen the effect by modifying their manner of writing. They discovered that if the tones would not sustain themselves, they must be struck over and over again, as rapidly as possible, using trills and other ornaments as a means of keeping melody notes audible. Chopin carried this system to its logical extreme, and did what no one else has ever done; made such use of it and his skill and knowledge of the use of the loud or damper pedal in his compositions, that they will always be masterpieces for technical study and performance in piano playing.

Chopin's Early Years

Chopin grew up in an atmosphere of love and refinement. He was bright, quick to learn, and a favorite with all his teachers. His fondness for music early asserted itself, and he was given the best instruction in his native town and later sent to study with Adalbert Zywny, Bohemian master of the old school, who thoroughly grounded him in the rudiments of music.

When he was nine years old he played in his first public concert. Boylike he thought more of his personal appearance than of the impression he made by his playing, for he remarked to his mother about his new collar, declaring that

everybody was looking at it. He was made much of by the Polish nobility and frequently played at their houses. When he was 10 he composed his first music, a march dedicated to the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, who had it scored for the military band. At 12 he was sent to the Warsaw Conservatory where he learned to study and love the works of Mozart and Bach. He was happiest when studying these works and composing, and used to spend half the night practicing and trying out his compositions on the piano which he had in his bedroom.

Chopin's father decided it would be well for his son to see something of the world, and accordingly he was sent to Berlin, where he met Mendelssohn and other famous musicians and played there and in other cities, creating a fine impression among the nobility and music critics. He returned to Warsaw but only for a time. He had grown restless and wished to see more of the world. Upon his departure from his beloved Warsaw, to which he never returned, his old teacher, Elaner, and pupils from the conservatory sang a cantata composed for the occasion, and presented him with a silver cup filled with Polish earth.

Then followed bitter experiences. His former successes were forgotten, as he wandered from city to city; his compositions were not well received, and he was deplorably in need of money. In letters to his friends he writes of his deep dejection because he was a burden to his father. He was on the point of emigrating to America when a chance meeting with Prince Radzwill brought him to the notice of the wealthy Rothschilds of Paris, for whom he played, captivating his audience and securing for him a great many pupils. From this time his success was assured. He became the vogue in Paris and Germany, making many friends and surrounding himself with luxury. He made fewer and fewer public appearances, saying that his audience stifled and suffocated him and that he could not do his best.

Great delicacy of touch and a singing quality of tone were the characteristics of his playing. His heaviest compositions were probably beyond his physical powers. "Young man," he is reported to have said to a budding virtuoso, who apologized to him for having broken a string while playing the famous polonaise, "if I could play that polonaise as it should be interpreted, there would not be a string left in the piano."

Chopin saved no money in his days of plenty, so his last needs were supplied by a few faithful friends who came to his assistance.

No music is better known to both professional and amateur musician than is Chopin's. He revived the old Polish dance, the polonaise which is the court dance of his countrymen, and gave in it a glowing picture of Poland, her past glory and long-hoped-for regeneration.

WINTER LECTURES IN KAPLAN SCHOOL

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lectures on Sunday evenings by celebrated men on topics with which they are especially familiar have been arranged by the civic forum of the Kaplan School of Commerce, 1731 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn. Following the lectures questions and discussions are permitted. Nathan H. Seidman is the director and the admission is but five cents.

Seven lectures remain as announced: the first program. Next Sunday the subject is "The Relation of Politics to Happiness." It is to be discussed by Norman Hapgood, editor-in-chief of Colliers magazine.

The other lectures and lecturers are: Dec. 31, "The Old Testament and Judaism," by the New Testament and Christianity, by Harry Watson; Jan. 7, "Art and Social Life," by Frank Stephens, sculptor and founder of Arden colony; Jan. 14, "American Ideals," by Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, chief justice of the court of special sessions; Jan. 21, "The Social Awakening of the Churches," by the Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish, and Jan. 28, "Colonial Questions of Today," by Prof. William R. Shephard of Columbia University.

PROGRESSIVES PLAN FOR RALLY

A record attendance is expected by the Progressive Republicans of the state at their rally to be held in Tremont Temple, Saturday evening, at which former Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot and Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire are scheduled as the chief speakers. Tickets for the meeting were distributed today from the headquarters of the Massachusetts Progressive Republican headquarters, 15 State street, and will be furnished on request until the supply is exhausted.

The Rev. Samuel McC. Crothers of Cambridge will preside and introduce the speakers.

BROCKTON FIRE LINES EXTENDED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Aldermen Monday night passed to be enrolled an ordinance by which the district fire lines are changed. The limits of the first district extend on the north as far as Charles street, on the east to Bay street, on the south to Allen street, and on the west to Warren avenue and North Warren avenue. The second district is also widened.

WORK BEGUN ON \$75,000 DAM

RIVERSIDE, Cal.—Work has been begun on the dam across the mouth of Mockingbird canyon, where the Gage Canal Company will construct a reservoir to hold sufficient water supply to last the Arlington Heights section about three months. It will be completed in four months and will cost \$75,000.

DOWN AND WOOL PUFFS

Nearly 600 Down and Wool Filled Puffs—Nearly all received from the manufacturers this week—on several lots decided concessions were made.

Down Puffs, satine covered, floral and Persian designs	Value	Price
Down Puffs, satine covered, with border	5.00	3.95
Down Puffs, satine covered, with border	6.00	5.00

Also others at 6.00 and 7.50.
Down Puffs, silk top, satine back, with border, 10.00 8.75
Others at 12.00, 15.00 to 20.00.

Wool Puffs, silkoline covered. Specially priced	3.00
Wool Puffs, muslin covering. Specially priced	4.00
Wool Puffs, silk covered, with border	8.00 6.75

Others at 9.00, 12.00 to 18.00.

Wash Goods Neatly Boxed

For Christmas Gifts

Printed Batiste Dress Patterns, boxed, each	1.95
Percalé Dress Patterns, boxed, each	1.00
Silk and Wool Waist Patterns, boxed, each	1.15 to 3.00
White Cotton Waist Patterns, boxed, each	.89c to 3.00

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., near West

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

"The Field" observes that it is often alleged as something of a reproach against golfers that in pursuit of their pleasure they are too prone to extravagance. But their readiness to disregard expense seldom leads them to employ two caddies.

It is a long time since Vardon and Park played their historic match over North Berwick and Ganton links, but we have a distinct recollection that Park was accompanied round his home course by two caddies, one of whom carried the clubs which he proposed to use under normal circumstances, the other an emergency equipment, which included a number of left-handed irons.

In the course of the game, Park, whose long game was inclined to be wild, played at least two strokes left-handed. No objection was lodged against the presence of the second caddie, who, indeed, was very much in the position of those others among the spectators who were carrying a club or clubs round with them. In no sense did he behave as party to the match. Four years later the rules committee decided, in answer to a question addressed to them, that it is contrary to the ethics of golf for a player to employ two caddies, and that the opponent of such a one was entitled to have the match awarded to him. Unfortunately, the day is past when the opinion of a body of gentlemen, so steeped in the best traditions of the game as the members of the rules committee, on a question of golfing ethics will be universally accepted. It will be seen from the decision quoted below that the committee now justifies a similar answer to a similar question by appeal to the letter of the law. The wording of rules 18 and 19 is cited. Rule 18 is not conclusive. It speaks of an opponent's caddie in the singular, but if he were employing two the singular number would be strictly applicable to each of them. But rule 19 contains the saving word "either." The same word appears in rule 10; and the context in both rules shows that our legislators had foursome play in mind when they used it. The conclusion is obvious.

Victoria Golf Club—In the final round of a tournament by match play A employs two caddies (the second caddie is not a fore caddie). It is admitted that A does not ask for or receive any advice from either of these caddies. At the eighth hole B protests against A having more than one caddie. The referee reserves his decision. The match is played out. A wins. The committee before whom the matter comes decides that the match shall be played de novo. A submits: (1) That it is not contrary to the rules of golf to employ two caddies, always provided that no advice is asked

for, or accepted from these caddies; (2) that there was altogether unreasonable delay on B's part in not making his protest before arriving at the eighth hole; (3) that the point at issue is not on all fours with the decision of the rules on golf committee, as reported on page 28 of the Golfers' Year Book, 1905. N. B.—The decision referred to is No. 45, September, 1903, to May, 1904.

Answer: The rules of golf are framed on the supposition that a player has only one caddie (see, for instance, rules 18 and 19). The committee of the Victoria Golf Club adopted the right course in deciding that the match should be replayed.

It is a notable fact that an action which passed unnoticed in 1390 should later have been made the subject of an appeal to the supreme court. We shall not err in regarding it as indicative of a change which has come over the spirit in which the game is played. There are now a great many more Pharisees among golfers than there were in existence even 10 or 12 years ago. Possibly it is inevitable that every game should in the course of its development pass through a period of pharisaism. In the earliest days of the play of any game the conduct of the players is governed by custom. Then as the practice of it spreads and players from different districts come in contact with one another, law is required to harmonize different—it may be conflicting—customs. Finally, ordered custom comes to its own again, and men know the unwritten rules which must be obeyed and those in the written code, which may be neglected. The playing of rugby football nowadays depends mainly on the abrogation of the offside rule, and its corollary the prohibition of obstruction by offside players when the ball is in the scrum. "Heeling" is a moral action, though incontrovertibly illegal.

APPOINTED RAILROAD HEAD

CHICAGO—It was announced at Seattle, Wash., recently, that W. R. Crawford has resigned as president of the Seattle, Renton & Southern railway, an electric line operating between Seattle and Renton, 12 miles southeast of the former city. E. M. Mills, general manager of Peabody's Houghtaling & Co. of Chicago has been chosen to succeed Mr. Crawford.

LECTURE ON AMERICAN INDIAN

Edward S. Curtis repeated his lecture on the North American Indian at Jordan hall last night. He illustrated his address and added greatly to the power of its interest by motion pictures of scenes of Indian life. Mr. Gilbert also conducted an orchestra in the performance of the music which he wrote to accompany the pictures.

Special Articles

That Explain the News

LITERATURE
EDUCATION
CIVICS
MUSIC
ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

NOTICE!

On account of the scarcity of good beef some people are having difficulty in getting the best cuts properly seasoned.

We make a specialty of aging our beef out of the best cattle. If you have any difficulty in getting what you want from your dealer

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DEACON AND WASHINGTON STREETS, BROOKLINE

PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

MME. SIMONE IN "THE THIEF"

Plymouth theater—Madame Simone as Marie Louise in Bernstein's "The Thief," with these other players:

Richard Voysin.....Edwin Arden
Raymond Lagardes.....Emmett Corrigan
M. Zambault.....Sidney Herbert
Fernand Lagardes.....C. Francis
Isabelle Lagardes.....Grace Halsey Mills

Why should Madame Simone read into the soul of Marie Louise any womanly qualities that Bernstein did not write there?

Ask that of any one who tells you the French artist's reading of this character fails to arouse his sympathy by any emotional appeal. Some, who see Simone's Marie have wept at "Madame X." Others have sniffed sympathetically through the Marie of Margaret Illington. These find it difficult to understand why the Simone Marie fails to flutter a handkerchief. These are they, and for this very reason, perhaps, who conclude that the French artist has been over-heralded as an emotional actress, which conclusion is unjust to her art.

And what is Madame Simone's art? Bernstein Marie is a creature of pigmy soul. Her life is cut to a pattern of small self; the smaller the pattern the less she hesitates to cut close to it. Nothing is greater than her desire to attain her own ends for herself. Her love for her husband is in reality her love for herself. She steals that she may gown herself up to a standard which she supposes he demands. There is no remorse for the love-lorn youth who is blamed for the theft. There is only cool, deliberate scheming to keep the secret hers. Indeed, this Marie would fill the shoes of the most hopeless of old-time melodramatic villains and slip about the stage with a stealthy tread justifying an increase in his salary. Bernstein's Marie is all this. All this was Simone's Marie.

That is Madame Simone's art. She is absolutely true to the creature of the author's conception. She does not stoop to stroke the hand of her audience with any soothing touch of regret. She does not care to arouse their sympathies. She needs not to emotionalize; she wishes only to show the icy sordidness that is the soul of Bernstein's Marie. It is as she has said—the audience is looking at real life through the fourth wall of a room. She acts as though the wall was still a barrier to sight; as though there were no audience to please—only a Marie Louise to live up to—down—to.

All of which is greatly to Madame Simone's credit. It was such acting that white-capped the waters about the Irish players. It is such acting, despite storms of protest, that can be called art.

Madame Simone's supporting company was for the most part strong. Mr. Francis handled the boyishness of his role easily. Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Arden left little to be desired. No one over-shadowed the star in the least particular.

Madame Simone declares she cannot be compared with Bernhardt. She may let time see to that. She can only continue to be what she is in "The Thief"—an artist who holds strictly to the author's purpose.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

Family complications resulting from frequent absence under the pretense of Masonic duties are amusingly portrayed at the Castle Square theater this week by the production of "Are You a Mason?" a three-act farce by Leo Ditrichstein, adapted from the German and acted by the John Craig stock company.

Although not notable for good taste the play is extremely comical and calls for particular care in the various impersonations, a task which the company meets with skill. There was hardly a minute during the performance when the audience was not laughing.

The production is marked by the re-appearance of Donald Meek, the popular comedian, and Miss Henrietta McDannel, who was so successful as Peter in the "End of the Bridge." Both were heartily welcomed. Mr. Meek has lost none of his skill while absent and is exceedingly funny as George Fisher, a stock broker and former actor. He is especially amusing while masquerading as a French girl.

The plot deals with Amos Bloodgood of Rockford, Ill., and his son-in-law,

WON IMMEDIATE STAGE SUCCESS



Miss Jean Murdoch, though new to stage, charms as leading woman in "The Seven Sisters" at Hollis

Frank Perry of New York, and their families. Both have spent considerable time away from their homes, claiming to be Masons, each being ignorant that the other was not a real Mason. Mr. Bloodgood and his family pay a visit to their New York relatives and complications result. The tangle is unraveled by Ernest Morrison, a real Mason, who announces that the entire "misunderstanding" was for the benefit of John Halton, a would-be member of the order.

John Craig gaily acted the role of Frank Perry. George Hassell as Amos Bloodgood was a man-of-the-world; Morgan Wallace made an airy young architect as Ernest Morrison; Walter Walker was a typical would-be actor as Hamilton Travers; Robert M. Middlemass a sufficiently countrified John Halton; and Miss Henrietta McDannel and Miss Grace Lathrop, two lovable daughters of Mrs. Perry.

"DR. DE LUXE"

Ralph Herz came to the Tremont Monday evening for a two weeks' engagement in "Dr. De Luxe," a musical comedy that many playgoers liked when it was seen last spring at the Colonial.

Mr. Herz works hard and with success to entertain his audience in his character of dog expert mistaken for a regular physician. Considerable fun of a sort is derived from this basic misunderstanding.

There are a good supply of musical numbers in the piece and they are well staged and sung. The music is of the sprightly foot-tapping sort that pleases the majority of playgoers and it is for the majority of playgoers that theaters are run. Frank Smithson staged the piece and showed imagination in the variety and charm of the gyrations of the chorus.

"For Every Little Girl That's Lonely" is still a favorite selection and was repeatedly encored. "When the Old Top Hummed," sung by Miss Rena Santos and "The Accent Makes No Difference," sung by Polly Prim and Harry Delf are popular hits. Mr. Herz was called on for many repetitions of his ditties.

"What You Want and What You Get" and "Love Is a Race." Miss Georgia

Kelley sang "That Will Keep Him True to You" expressively. The cast is practically the same as last season and is wholly satisfactory. Mention should be made of the charming personalities and acting of Misses Harriet Stanton and Marion Ballou.

B. F. KEITH'S

This is old timers' week at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater. First in point of her hearty welcome was Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the joy of so many of the Harrigan and Hart shows. She sang a verse from the "Mulligan Guards," and did a quaint and spry dancing bit.

Maggie Cline, good humored as ever, sang half a dozen ditties, danced a little, and then rendered her variety classic, "Throw 'Em Down, McClusky." Miss Lottie Gilson sang, and induced the audience to join in the choruses.

Ward and Curran gave their ancient and popular success, "The Terrible Judge." Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne gave their funny sketch, "An Uptown Flat." Gus Williams amused with his German dialect in songs and stories. Fox and Ward did their minstrel act, vintage 1868, and Allen and Clarke did a comedy bell-ringing act. The bill wound up with an old time knock-about skit, employing all the performers.

BIJOU THEATER

A pleasing program is being given at the Bijou theater this week. The motion pictures including "The Awakening of John Bond," "The Black Chasm," "The Maid at the Helm," "Fishing in the Ceram Islands" and "Hobo Luck" are both amusing and instructive. A song cycle, "Peter Pan," by a quartet consisting of Miss Gertrude Lefroy, Evelyn Stewart, Allen Raymond and Victor Clair, is excellent. Howard Kyle and Miss Helen Harrington, in the graceful one act play "A Cynic's Romance," are exceptionally good. Other features are Miss Alberta Florence and Elmer Crawford, violinists; Grace Hilton in her monologues, "The Book Agent" and "Fluffy," and illustrated travel talks by Marjorie Fairbanks.

HARVARD PLAY

"The Night Riders," Harvard's annual fall production, will have its first regular performance tonight at Brattle hall, Cambridge. The play has been praised for good technique and dramatic power but chiefly for its connections with a stirring industrial problem of the present time. It deals with the struggle of a recently dissolved trust of Burley county against Clifton Rodgers, the young independent candidate for Governor of Kentucky who is the hero of the play. The author, Edwin Curtis Rancke, is himself a Kentuckian and has had personal acquaintance with the characters and incidents portrayed. Through newspaper experience he has studied the night riders through a personal observation not afforded to many college men. The work is virile and distinctive, it is said, and shows throughout a delicacy of treatment which would do credit to an older author. Many of the company have been seen before in even more difficult parts. Under Francis Powell, the former stage manager with Sothern, and also with Mme. Nazimova, has gathered that group of young players whose work is becoming more and more felt each year. Miss Marjorie Smith who will be remembered for her charming presentation in "The Progress of Mrs. Alexander," will have the heroine's role, and Clifton Rodgers will be played by Norman Sturgis, a young actor of subtlety and previous good record. Altogether "The Night Riders" offers playgoers the opportunity to see the very highest amateur talent at Harvard. The play will be reviewed in this column tomorrow.

"THE PINK LADY"

Colonial theater—"The Pink Lady," musical comedy adapted from the French by C. M. S. McLellan, with music by Ivan Caryll; produced by Klaw and Erlanger.

"The Pink Lady" came to Boston with the prestige of a 30-weeks' run in New York. Judging from its rapturous reception by the crowded audience Monday evening, it is destined to prove the longest-lived musical play of the local season. Artistically the best part of the entertainment is Mr. Caryll's music, which is catchy and melodious, yet is never commonplace. Talented and popular singers and players interpret the piece. Considering the source of the plot, a vulgar Palais Royale farce, a story of coarseness was perhaps to be expected. While this element does not find expression through the lines it is considerably emphasized in the costuming and stage business.

Angele rightly suspects her fiancé of interest in Claudine, a stage favorite called the "pink lady" because of her devotion to that tint in all her costumes. The young man persuades a dealer in antiques, Dondidier, to pose as the person interested in Claudine. A plot of considerable complication is worked out of this, since there is a Mrs. Dondidier. It is the complication that gives laughable farcical interest to the second act, when the dealer in antiques is forced to act the Romeo, promiscuously and unwillingly.

Out of the plot, too, arise the songs in true operetta style, "Donny Did, Donny Didn't," an ensemble, proved tuneful and laughable, and "The Intriguers" was a patterning pursuit quartet in which Dondidier is persuaded to join the plot.

The music is a constant joy. Nothing so delightful has been heard here since "The Dollar Princess." The melodies are almost all in waltz time, and their perfection of accent, variety of tempo and rhythm, and the rich orchestration make them an unflagging pleasure to the ear. Frederick Solomon proved a real musician in his conducting of the enlarged orchestra.

Miss Hazel Dawn is well cast in the title role. She is of the very pretty blonde type popular in London musical pieces. There is a finish and poise in all she does. Her vocal shadings perfectly suited the character she is interpreting, and so her singing satisfies. In "Gently" with chorus, in "The Kiss Waltz" and in the "Beautiful Lady" with Miss Dovey she was loudly applauded. Miss Dawn also plays the violin agreeably.

Miss Dovey is dainty and appealing in her piquant brunette way, and shows fire in mild emotional scenes. She sings with much sweetness of tone, range and expression "When Love Goes Astraying" and is a romping delight in the duet "Hide and Seek" with Frank Lalor. Mr. Lalor's inoffensive method saves his scenes from becoming obnoxious and left them uproariously, though still wholesomely, funny.

John E. Young was constantly comical with refreshingly boyish material. His singing and nimble dancing made "The Girl by the Saskatchewan" a song hit. Mr. Young is a born comedian. Miss Alice Hegeman again showed her amusing artistry in the eccentric role of Mrs. Dondidier, a woman all angles and straight lines, with falsetto treacheries in her tones. Miss Louise Kelley was admirable in her one song. Fred Wright, Jr., as a quaint detective, danced like a jumping jack to much amusement of his observers. Jack Henderson made a spirited hero. Aline Flavin, Crawford Kent, Harry Depp and Maurice Hegeman were all pleasing in slighter opportunities.

The settings are costly and harmonious in color and decoration. The shop is filled with rare antiques. The costumes are rich and subtly in keeping with the nature of the plot. The large chorus was managed gracefully and in varied evolutions.

Without being at all prudish one could wish that the "satyr" episodes in the second act were toned down. Even though the piece has run nine months the criticism is also ventured that the first act would be greatly cleared up by cutting out 15 minutes of the unintelligible chatter about the plot.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

Charles Cherry and his excellent company have begun the second week of their engagement at the Hollis in "The Seven Sisters," a jolly comedy of Hungarian marriage customs.

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" has begun the twelfth week of its long-run at the Park. It is announced that the comedy will be here only a few more weeks and will play no other New England city.

"The Blue Bird" is in the final week of its run at the Shubert. Matinees will be played on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, with souvenirs for children on Friday.

This is the final week of the engagement of "Ben-Hur" at the Boston theater, where this popular religious spectacle taken from Gen. Lew Wallace's story has played to uniformly large audiences.

At the Globe theater "Mutt and Jeff" is continuing an indefinite run. There is much harmless fun in this musical comedy.

The usual weekly change at the Grand opera house brings another popular melodrama, "The Little Outcast," which tells an appealing story of a homeless boy who sticks to the hero all through his efforts to clear himself of a false charge.

"Bud Fisher," popular cartoonist is a feature of the vaudeville bill at the National this week. A group of Irish singers and dancers direct from Dublin entertain with Celtic melodies and fancy

APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Fittings for the Fireplace

Our Brass and Iron Andirons, Fire Sets, Screens and other goods for the fireplace are just the things for the den, studio, library or hall. We take special care in selecting our great stock, so that no touch of originality and quaintness shall be wanting to make these pieces good hearthside companions, when the driftwood blaze—or Yule log—is lighted.

We have Fireplace pieces to harmonize with any wanted interior effect. A few of our kinds we mention below.

Brass Andirons, at 8.00, 10.00, 12.50 and up to 55.00

Brass Fire Sets, at 8.00, 9.50, 10.00 and up to 50.00

Iron Andirons, at 1.25, 1.75, 2.50 and up to 30.00

Iron Fire Sets, at 2.50, 3.00, 4.50 and up to 12.50

Brass Fire Screens, at 4.50, 6.50, 8.50 and up to 35.00

Black Fire Screens, at 1.75, 2.50, 3.00 and up to 22.50

Hearth Brushes 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and up to 3.75

Brass Covered Wood Boxes, from 11.50 up to 35.00

Solid Oak English Wood Boxes, at 20.00

Oak and Mahogany Bellows, from 1.00 to 16.00

Brass Finish Jamb Hooks, from 1.25 pair to 3.00 each

Black Finish Jamb Hooks, from 25c pair to 1.50 each

Mail or telephone your order for anything you may need, if you cannot visit the store in person. All orders are attended to by capable, experienced persons, and prompt shipment of goods wanted is assured.

NEW BUILDING—FOURTH FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

steps, and Bert Melrose, the clown, carrying out the tradition of the old mystery plays.

"Everywoman" is the sort of stage spectacle that many theater-goers like, for it contains drama, musical comedy, elaborate scenery and a large company in picturesque parts.

SOTHERN AND MARLOWE SEATS

Seats for the two weeks' engagement of E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in repertoire at the Shubert theater, beginning next Monday evening, went on sale today. The arrangement of plays for the engagement runs:

"The Taming of the Shrew," Monday evening, Dec. 18, and Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 30.

"Macbeth," Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, Saturday evening, Dec. 23, and Friday evening, Dec. 29.

"Twelfth Night," Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 20, and Wednesday evening, Dec. 27.

"Romeo and Juliet," Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, and Monday evening, Dec. 25.

"The Merchant of Venice," Thursday evening, Dec. 21, and Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 27.

"Hamlet," Friday evening, Dec. 22, and Thursday evening, Dec. 28.

"As You Like It," Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, and Tuesday evening, Dec. 26.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ben Jonson's "The Silent Woman" will be played tomorrow evening at Huntington Chambers hall by seniors of the Emerson College of Oratory.

Miss Dorothy Donnelly and a good company including John Barrymore, will begin an engagement next Tuesday evening at the Plymouth theater in "Princess Zing Zim," a comedy of life in a side show by Edward Sheldon.

"The Wizard of Oz," the annual holiday production at the Castle Square theater, will be presented Dec. 22.

Dwight Elmendorf will lecture on "Naples" next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Symphony hall.

"The Concert" comes to the Hollis Dec. 25.

Miss Charlotte Walker is star of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," which comes to the Boston Dec. 25. On the same date Eddie Foy comes to the Tremont in "Over the River," a new musical comedy.

"EAGER HEART"

"Eager Heart," a Christmas mystery play by Miss Alice M. Buckton, was given its first Boston performance by a company of talented amateurs, coached by the author, Monday evening in Copley hall. There was a large and highly attentive audience. The performance will be repeated this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon. The performers' names were not given on the program,

TALK ON SOUTH'S RICHES IS HEARD BY ROTARY CLUB

Phases of executive routine on Beacon hill, as seen by Dudley M. Holman, secretary to Governor Foss, and railway conditions of the South, as told by George C. Daniels, New England passenger agent of the Southern Railway Company, were features of the monthly dinner of the Boston Rotary Club at the Hotel Nottingham Monday night. Francis M. Carroll presided over a gathering of about 125 members and guests. In showing the opportunities of the South Mr. Daniels presented about 100 colored views along 8000 miles of railway.

Mr. Holman explained the methods of granting pardons and the powers of the Governor and council in this respect. He emphasized to the club the influence its members should exercise in business and public questions, being a part of an organization covering territory from Portland, Ore., to London, Eng.

MR. LOTT SINGS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Clifford Lott, baritone, appeared in song recital at the Belasco theater Monday afternoon before a good sized audience and sang with a voice of power and color selections from the classic, romantic and modern composers. In his modern list were the following selections: In der Dämmerung, Bechgaard; Boatman's Song, Sinding; Fieschi, Chase; Daheim, Kaun; The Butcher, Waldo Chase; The Cossack, Sidney Homer; The Eden Rose, Love Me if I Live, Arthur Foots; Highland's Joy, William Stickle.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

PUBLIC MEETING

Progressive Republican Principles in Massachusetts

SPEAKERS:

Gifford Pinchot

Governor Bass of New Hampshire

George L. Record of New Jersey

Rev. Samuel McC. Crothers will preside

Tremont Temple, 8 o'clock, Saturday, Dec. 16. Doors open at 7. Tickets free on application at Mass. Prog. Rep. headquarters, Room 85, 15 State Street.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY AND PRACTICAL APRON

Made of white lawn, trimmed with blue

THE apron that is pretty and practical is one with many advantages. Here is a model that is both and at the same time it is so simple that it means very little labor for the making. The sleeves and the body portion are cut in one, so that there is no fitting to the armholes to be done, yet there are seams over the shoulders and the material is straight at both front and back.

In the illustration white lawn is trimmed with blue, but all the materials that are used for little girls' aprons are available for this one, and it can be made in three different ways—after the manner illustrated on the figure, with high neck and long sleeves and standing collar or with high neck and round collar, as shown in the small front view. It can be made with or without a belt.

For playtime and really hard usage, chambray, gingham or percale made as shown in the back view would be excellent. For school and such occupations as require protection for the frock yet do not actually menace the entire garment the little apron illustrated is in every way desirable. It would be pretty made from linen or from any similar material.

Cross-stitch embroidery is greatly in vogue and is very pretty on aprons. This one made of white lawn with the bands embroidered in a little cross-stitch design would be childish and attractive, yet such embroidery means very slight expenditure of time and effort. The front can be cut in one piece or in two, with a seam in the center, as best suits the material. The back edges are finished with hems and the pockets are arranged on indicated lines.



For the six year size will be required 2½ yards of material 27, two yards 36 inches wide with ½ yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

A pattern, No. 7143, sizes two to eight years, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic hall, Chicago.

SEMI-DRESSY EVENING GOWNS

Surplice effects in bodices prevail

EACH year women expend more and more thought on the all-important semi-dressy evening gowns. For home wear these may be donned at a moment's notice throughout the winter for informal occasions or when guests arrive unexpectedly or one is dining quietly en famille. On such occasions a woman feels the importance of being becomingly and smartly gowned, and it is in the designing of these frocks that she expresses her own individuality and originality to a marked degree.

Figured voile, striped silk, changeable taffeta, crepe meteor and messaline combined with chiffon or lace, are used this season. Figured silk muslin and striped and bordered voiles are also good. In fact, many of the less expensive materials make up very effectively, especially if a becoming and modish color is chosen and the dominant style features of the season are followed closely.

Surplice effects are used almost entirely in the draping of bodices this year, with the elbow length or even shorter sleeves cut on peasant lines. The waistline is still slightly raised, though it is not as high as was the Empire line used last season. A plaited girdle of soft messaline or self-material set on above the waistline is a feature of many of the new gowns.

Tunics of every variety are seen this year, the newest of which show the draped effects. A tunic of this sort is

attached to the skirt at the right side, the lower edge slanting obliquely across the front and reaching the hem at the left side. It is gathered slightly at the waist-line, and is looped up in classic effect at the right side of the back. The slashed tunic, with an opening from the waist-line to the lower edge in front, revealing the drop-skirt of a contrasting material beneath is also popular, while the tunic cut in two pieces, with a slash the full length of each hip, is seen a great deal.

The train has evidently come to stay, says Harpers Bazar. It appears in many variations, the pointed train and fish-tail style being most in evidence, although the graceful round train is seen occasionally. A three-inch band of skunk fur or brown fox is used to trim the lower edge of many of the new gowns of embroidered chiffon, brocaded satin, or velvet, a narrow band of the same fur also finishing the sleeve.

Evening wraps are of unusual richness and beauty this winter. The revival of the wonderful old silver and gold brocades and velvets of royal shades trimmed with bands of fur or with wide rolling collars and cuffs of fur lend an air of regal splendor to these outer garments. It is well to have two wraps—one of a brilliantly colored brocade and the other a deeper-toned velvet—or else have just one, and have that the combination both of utility and beauty in color and decoration.

CARELESS SPEECH OF YOUNG

Girls frequently acquire habit of exaggeration

IF a young girl would once stop for a few minutes in conversation and listen to the way her friends recklessly use the English language, she would realize the truth of the remark of older women who sigh and say that the rising generation hasn't even time to talk correctly nowadays. Good English is sacrificed to the rush of modern life, and there is no time to stop and think of grammar. Girls feel that if they have to waste precious moments in considering whether what they say is correct there will not be time to say all they wish to say, so for this reason sentences are slurred and one word is made to suffice where years ago it would have taken two or three to convey the meaning intended, says a New York Herald writer.

How frequently is heard, "My dear, I haven't seen you in months, but I can only say a moment!" So the gossip of an entire season must be told in 10 minutes, and in order to do this every word that is not actually necessary is left out. As a result the art of conversation has been forgotten. Many times when a girl is telling an anecdote one hears, "O, please, spare the details and get to the point!" In order to do this the narrator shortens as much as possible, since her audience has not time to listen if the tale is to be long, and the girl loses every chance of being able to enlarge her vocabulary or to tell a good story.

Another fault of the modern girl which results from her shortened sentences is the use of exaggeration and the abuse of superlatives. Take, for instance, the much-tried words, "awful" and "terrible," which the dictionary tells us mean to "fill with awe or terror." How seldom are they correctly used. They are the most common words in a schoolgirl's vocabulary, and yet they are meant to express great emotions. If employed in

correct form they would sound flat and tame and be utterly inadequate to express what is meant, simply because they are constantly misused. In order to make herself understood she must resort to superlatives or adjectives. Were the words not so abused they would be quite sufficient in themselves. This is a habit of which a girl should try to break herself.

One of many misfortunes that must be endured by the girl who acquires this habit of exaggeration lies in the fact that her fault is soon widely known, and no matter how true the story she tells it will be grudgingly accepted, if credited at all. Yet, were that girl told that she was not telling the truth she would be indignant and hotly deny the accusation. She should stop and think a minute before making an exaggerated statement and see how ridiculous it sounds.

When a girl says, "It was the most wonderful thing I have ever seen!" in describing a trivial incident the listener may well be sceptical. Again is this exaggeration foolish because it leaves nothing left to be said when there is something really remarkable to be related. Yet how many girls use that expression "wonderful!" not once but 10 times a day.

Slang is another bad habit unfortunately acquired by the modern girl. Some girls think slang boyish and smart, but while slang terms on a girl's lips may be amusing at the moment, in the long run they cheapen her and detract from her feminine charms.

TO KEEP MICE AWAY

Place green mint leaves around in holes, closets, etc., where mice are likely to roam and the mice will leave the house in a short time.—Suburban Life.

TRIED RECIPES

GOVERNOR'S MINCEMEAT

THIS recipe was the favorite of the wife of one of the former governors of Massachusetts. As the amounts of spice seem excessive, I will simply change to season to taste, which is always the safer plan in nearly all recipes.

Because of using best rump steak and other general points of make-up, especially for the excess of spice originally called for, it seems more expensive than necessary. Cheaper meat could be used to about as good advantage in relish.

Four and one half pounds best rump steak, 4½ pounds of apple chopped fine, 3½ pounds chopped suet, cinnamon, ground cloves, 7 cups sugar, 3 rounding tablespoons salt, grated nutmeg, 3 pounds raisins.

The meat will boil down to about two pounds, which must be finely chopped or ground. The raisins are to be cooked in water and seeded. Mix all the ingredients well and moisten with the meat liquor reduced, 1 cup raisin liquor and ½ cup or more sweet pickle juice.

Reserve a few of the raisins to lay around on top of the pies with small bits of butter before putting on the top crust. Many add citron, currants and other fruits as well as flavors, but the above has been highly recommended by one who should know. Boiled sweet cider was formerly considered almost indispensable, but if used it should be positively sweet, or simple apple juice as freshly pressed from the apples.

VEGETARIAN MINCEMEAT

Roll three common crackers fine, add one cup of molasses, one cup of vinegar, one cup of sugar, one cup of chopped raisins, one half cup of water, one half cup of butter, one beaten egg, one grated nutmeg and one teaspoon each of cinnamon and clove. This makes three pies.—Alice E. Whitaker.

ESPAÑOLE SAUCE

For one quart of stock, make a paste of a fourth of a pound of butter, stir into it the same weight of flour, and stir over a low flame until a clear brown color. This is called the roux, and is the base for all dark butter sauce. When the butter and flour are smooth and clear add the stock, little by little and bring to a boil. Should any lumps appear, strain through a fine sieve. The desired flavor is procured by seasoning the stock before it is added to the roux. If the sauce is to be used on fish, celery, salt, pepper, salt and tomato sauce may be added. If it is for meat, parsley, thyme, basil, celery, a clove of garlic and salt and pepper are always used and other additions that individual taste may require.—New Era.

GIFTS THAT WILL BE USEFUL

Pretty pin cases and pouches for rubbers

PIN cases of the most compact and ornamental sort are among the easiest to fashion of the various inexpensive trifles which make acceptable gifts. The foundation of the square, oblong, round, heart or diamond shaped flat pin case is cardboard cut into two layers of the desired size and form over an interlayer of thin cotton wadding.

Having joined the edges of these three layers by means of an over and over stitch in heavy linen thread, the foundation thus constructed should be neatly covered with white lawn or batiste, and over that an outer covering of satin delicately embroidered in contrasting colors or monogrammed with tinsel thread or pearl beading, while the edges of the case are finished with fancy headed pins stuck closely together and forming a substantial frame, says the New York Herald.

Bands for holding together several pieces of lingerie that are to be hung up instead of placed over the back of a chair are another easily fashioned convenience. Take a half yard long and quarter yard wide strip of any pretty hand or fancy silk, double it widthwise, sand run both edges an inch from their tops, then run a third of a yard strip of silk elastic through the pocket thus formed, draw up the threads to make a shirring and join the ends of the elastic

PROBLEM OF HOUSEHOLD HELP

Views of one who has been employer and employee

One of the great problems that confronts the American home-keeper at the present moment is the question of help. The following article is from one who has been both employee and employer and who feels at liberty to give an opinion, which may be regarded as of value and is claimed to be wholly unbiased.

As a general rule among society women the first impression given to the help upon entering the home is that the lady of the house thinks she must assume an air of great superiority to the help. This attitude tends to antagonize rather than to attract.

Another condition that presents itself very often is the apparent presumption of possession by the employer. She pays you for your work and you belong to her, while the gentleman employing help at his office immediately makes the most ordinary woman feel that she is his assistant, that her work is needed, and if it is good he seldom fails to let her know that it is satisfactory. Then the true American gentleman always reflects the thought that because she is a woman it is natural for him to show her some deference, care and consideration, and this alone makes it very much easier for her to do good work.

The attraction of women workers to offices, shops and business places is really more mental than physical. It would be better if more women em-

ploying help could and would send out the thought to the home workers that they are needed assistants in the home, and whatever courtesy they wish from the help they themselves should also give to the help.

I have had quite a broad experience in office work and the different departments of the home, and can see quite clearly that one of the great reasons for many not being able to retain good help is because of the great lack of freedom for the home-worker. At the same time the home-worker has much better opportunities to save financially and it can be and is in some instances very much more attractive work for a woman than store or office work, to say nothing of sweat shops and some manufacturing concerns.

Some of the beautiful modern equipped homes are certainly desirable places to work in and there can be nothing menial in any work that is necessary to the comfort of humanity.

Every department of the home may be made interesting to the worker and she is really more protected than the business woman. Is there anything more womanly for a woman than to be able to go into the kitchen and prepare a dainty meal? Every one eats, and it is a rather cheerless existence to live on poorly-prepared food.

It is most reasonable that any normal well balanced girl or woman who is recognized as a necessary helper in a home and well paid is sure to stay and to do her best.

MRS. LEE TALKS TO THE GIRLS

Importance of restraint in dress and manner

KINDNESS of heart is not the only essential of a lady, says Mrs. Gordon Lee, in a talk to girls in the New Idea Woman's Magazine. This truth was brought home to me as I watched a girl I know in a street car. She is one of the kindest-hearted people I have ever known. She not only sees quickly all the little things she can do for other people, but she does them. Her interest in them is genuine. She is extremely popular with those who know her, for her true kindness reaches them all.

But the other people in the street car did not know this. Some of them knew that she was kindly disposed, for they saw her rise to offer her seat to a woman with a baby in her arms. The man

next to her saw this, and promptly offered her his seat. She thanked him, but she did it so elaborately that half the men in the car put aside their newspaper to see what was going on. And my friend was embarrassed, but she did not know that it was her own fault.

Now this girl's dress was not conspicuous. At least it was not conspicuous in color. She had on a dark blue tailored suit with a white frill at the throat, and a black hat. Most of us would feel very appropriately dressed in such a garb in a street car.

But her hat reflected the latest caprice of fashion; her skirt was just a shade narrower and just a shade shorter than you or I would wear if we were to be seen alone on the street, and her very pretty slippers were adorned with huge silver buckles. People's eyes strayed back to her continually.

She bowed to a friend across the aisle. She leaned forward and spoke to her in a sweet, distinct and penetrating voice, and laughed. That laugh was fascinating. Every man in the car sat up. And the girl was still more uncomfortable, and she did not know why.

I believe thoroughly in keeping up with fashion. But I believe that there is a place to display one's little personal flights of fancy in dress, and that place is among one's own friends, among one's own kind of people, in gatherings which are not known as public, and in places where the eye of the stranger is not there to appraise—and misunderstand.

I believe thoroughly in laughter, and in the cultivation of one's own little tricks of expression, and in being extremely cordial to one's friends. But I believe that the place for the expression of one's individuality is among one's own friends who can appreciate it. It should not be unduly flaunted in the eyes of those who cannot possibly be interested.

You girls all want to be "ladies." You all want to acquire that poise and perfection of manner that you have seen in "ladies"; in those whose experience in the world has stamped them with a certain ease. It is simple enough if you exercise restraint in two things—dress and manner.

ORANGE RUSSE

Soak one-fourth box of gelatine in one-fourth cup of cold water for five minutes, then pour on it one-fourth cup of boiling water, stirring till thoroughly dissolved. Add one half pint of strained Florida orange juice and one tablespoonful of Florida grape fruit juice, stirring the mixture till it thickens, when fold in three-fourths pint of whipped cream. Have a mold lined with lady fingers; pour the cream into the center and set in cool place to harden. Serve with tangerine straws.

SILK BOUDOIR CAP

A new fad has arisen for boudoir caps of silk, instead of lace, says Vogue. Princess Barattoff wears one of strange, dull blue, made of a narrow strip of silk, folded flat, with narrowed ends. Following all the edges are tiny silk roses with stems and foliage in natural colors—enchanting in contrast to the peculiar blue of the silk. Adjusted, this little cap covers the head entirely, pressing flat a few locks of hair over the forehead; the ends, drawn low at the neck, tie in a loose knot with the pointed ends flaring at either side.

Christmas Time

Is Candy-Giving Time

Huyler's
Appropriate
and
Convenient

The better candies you have and give the more you and your friends will enjoy this Christmas. Selected assortments of superlatively good candies may be purchased here without the worries incident to Christmas shopping.

Huyler's

Huyler's
Christmas
Packages

Huyler's Bonbons and Chocolates in regular boxes are sold at 80c a pound. Our Christmas packages include the new Bandeau box, fancy decorated boxes, heads by famous artists, etc., at an additional charge of 20c a pound. Trimmed and untrimmed baskets, hand painted satin boxes and other special boxes and baskets are recommended to those who want something exclusive. Prices from \$1.50 to \$25.00 each.

Huyler's
Holiday
Novelties

For the tree, the table or for simple gifts we recommend such novelties as Snow Man, Santa Claus (many varieties), Sleigh Boxes, Imitation Turkeys and Pies, Grotesque Figure Boxes, etc., all filled with Huyler's Candies.

Huyler's
Service

Send to any Huyler store, a list of the friends whom you wish to favor with a Huyler remembrance, the quantity written after each name and address. Enclose a personal card for each package, and delivery will be made anywhere within the city without further thought on your part. Every detail will be arranged for you.

Huyler's
Your Choice

It often happens that one likes certain varieties of Huyler's bonbons or chocolates better than others. Let us know what these are and we will list the assortment under your name. Then, whenever you want Huyler's, just ask us for your own special mixture. It will be packed expressly for you without extra charge.

Huyler's

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414 BOYLSTON STREET
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Huyler's
Sales Agents
Everywhere

(There are over
4000 Huyler's
Agents—the
best druggists in
their respective
communities.)



Our Exhibition of Clocks



embraces the best makers in France, England and America. Clocks made of mahogany, with fine mounts, are now a leading feature, interesting both in design and price.

The lowest priced are \$10.00, mahogany case and fine imported movement. From that up to the largest size as shown in this illustration. It is of special design, 14½ in. high, 11½ in. wide, and 7 in. deep, striking the hour and half hour, and is thoroughly guaranteed. THE PRICE IS \$45.00. Inspection is respectfully invited.

Shreve, Crump & Low Co.
147 Tremont Street . . . Corner of West Street

VANILLA BEANS VARY AS MUCH AS COFFEE BEANS in price and quality, Mexican beans being by far the choicest.

Burnett's Vanilla

is made only from the finest Mexican Vanilla Beans and contains all their rare fragrance and delicious aroma.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

LET THE HAIR SHOW

Don't make the mistake that many do of putting their hats down over their forehead without letting a lock of hair show, says an exchange. It is really necessary to have the hair arranged around the face to soften the features as well as the line between the hat and forehead.

USE FRAYED SILK

The girl with more time than money can make a trimming for her taffeta gown that is at once smart and appropriate, says the Montreal Star. This is by fraying strips of the silk, making the frayed silk fringe which is a soft, pretty trimming, and an inexpensive one.

Drink the Juice of Oranges—The Pulp Has No Food Value

The proper way to eat an orange is to drink the juice. The rind and pulp are valueless as food—it's the juice you buy. Florida oranges are the juiciest, as well as the sweetest and most highly flavored, and those shipped by the Florida Citrus Exchange are the juiciest, the sweetest and the most highly flavored that are produced in the state. Get the best that is produced in Florida by securing a box of oranges or grapefruit shipped by the Florida Citrus Exchange—a cooperative organization, operating under the laws of the state, to protect consumers from unripe, immature, inferior fruit.

Citrus Fruit Is Insurance Against Poor Quality

You can't get better insurance policy against poor quality than Florida Citrus Fruits. The ordinary insurance policy costs a lot, and you can't eat it. Florida Citrus Fruit by the box (with the brand of the Exchange on it) costs less—and keeps you satisfied. Tell your dealer you want Florida fruit, in the original boxes, bearing the Exchange Brand. Every box contains a booklet telling how to serve and use citrus fruits; also coupon good for half the price of silverware, cut-glass, etc. Booklet without coupon for four cents in stamps by the Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa Florida.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

REPUBLICANS TO HOLD THE 1912 CONVENTION IN CHICAGO, JUNE 18

(Continued from page one)

named committee on the call of the convention.

Chicago won easily. Fred H. Kreismann presented the name of St. Louis and then withdrew it from the contest. Buffalo and Cincinnati, named as contenders, did not appear in the vote. Chicago got 43 votes, against Denver's 7. Cecil Lyon of Texas voted for St. Louis.

An effort was made today to show that the Roosevelt talk, so far as it is coming from the regular Republican members of the national committee, was based on a desire to cause Mr. Taft to soften somewhat on his policy of prosecuting the trusts. The Monitor correspondent laid this view of the case before several members of the committee and was told there was nothing in it.

Mr. Taft's anti-trust policy, it was said, was his strongest argument, politically, and however much regular members of the committee might oppose it personally, they are shrewd politicians and recognize its value as a campaign issue.

The attitude of the members of the committee who are opposing the re-nomination of Mr. Taft has been determined, they say, by conditions in their states. Two members of the committee from New England said today that while they were Taft men, they doubted if he could carry more than one or two of the New England states. Members from the middle East said the same thing for their section, and members from the Pacific coast simply repeated these statements.

These men, most of them, are not fond of Mr. Roosevelt personally, but they say he is the man the Republicans of their states will support at the polls and the only man. They want a winner at the head of the ticket next year, for effect on the local tickets. Mr. Roosevelt, they say, would pull the local tickets through. Not a single member of the national committee, out of many interviewed today, would say that he was reasonably certain Mr. Taft could be reelected.

A week or 10 days hence or perhaps a shorter time, will enable the politicians to take an accurate measure of the Roosevelt talk so prevalent around the national committee meeting. Meanwhile, the friends of Mr. Taft profess to be confident of success in the convention. One of the oldest and best known members of the national committee said today that in all his experience he had never seen a political situation such as this or one as difficult to untangle.

The most serious stir in what is usually a harmonious performance by the national committee is that precipitated by the delegation from Ohio insisting that the delegates at large to the national convention from that state be selected by a presidential primary.

The Roosevelt boom came from Ohio. It gathered strength among those members of the committee who are not for Mr. Taft. It is alleged to have originated at a luncheon in New York at which Dan Hanna and Nat Wright of Cleveland begged Mr. Roosevelt to allow them to use his name against Mr. Taft. They asked Mr. Roosevelt to announce himself as a candidate but he declined. Finally, it is said, they asked Mr. Roosevelt not to make a statement at all and "at least to leave us some one to talk about."

The La Follette men in the Republican party have been focusing their campaign for several weeks on Ohio and this will be the program for several weeks, perhaps months, to come. Their idea is that if Mr. Taft can be prevented from getting the delegation from his own state to the national convention his cause will be lost and his defeat for re-nomination assured. All of the leading speakers among the La Follette Republicans have been touring Ohio and they

are to go to the state in still larger numbers in the future.

This situation recalls the failure of Grover Cleveland to get the delegation from his own state, New York, to the Democratic convention in 1892. Mr. Cleveland, however, was nominated without home support, and he was successful also at the polls in November. Whether this would be the case with Mr. Taft, assuming that the La Follette men succeed in taking the Ohio delegation away from him, is an open question.

Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for another presidential nomination in 1892, and he was a legal resident of New York state. The Democratic organization in the state was strongly opposed to his nomination; and under the leadership of Tammany Hall, it gave the state delegation to the national convention to David B. Hill, whom, by the way, it did not like much better than it did Cleveland. As soon as the delegation met and decided formally to support Mr. Hill for the nomination there was much joy in the ranks of the anti-Cleveland forces all over the country.

Mr. Cleveland, they said, could not be nominated without the support of his own state. The convention, even if favoring Mr. Cleveland, it was stated, would hardly be bold enough to nominate him against the protest of New York, which, it was conceded, the Democrats must carry to win the election.

But the Democratic convention did the very thing which the anti-Cleveland men said it would not do, and which the turning over of the New York delegation to Mr. Hill had been intended to prevent. In reply to the New Yorkers, the convention said that Mr. Cleveland's reputation was not local but national. The entire country, it said, knew him and his record, and would not consent to accept the appraisal of the Democrats of his own state, led on by Tammany. Democrats in all parts of the country, many of whom did not like Mr. Cleveland personally, and some of whom had been denied patronage by him, went over to his side during the reaction which set in following the work of the famous "snaps" convention in New York state which elected the Hill delegates.

The friends of Mr. Taft in the present instance cite this Cleveland case and say it is sure to have a parallel if the La Follette men can prevent Mr. Taft from getting all or part of the Ohio delegation next year. Mr. Taft, say his friends, is no more a local character than Mr. Cleveland was. His reputation is national, and not confined to Ohio, and that state, they argue, does not have his fate in its hands.

So far as the question of delegates to the Republican national convention is concerned, it is too soon by several months to speak with authority. Ohio is no more ripe for the picking than any other state. It may give its delegation to Mr. Taft, or it may give all or part of it to Senator La Follette. Everything will depend on the happenings of the next few months. The question of whether Mr. Taft will be re-nominated is going to be decided right here in Washington, by the present session of Congress, and by Mr. Taft's skill in dealing with it in the matter of legislation.

CHARITIES UNITE IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At a meeting of delegates from charitable and social organizations in the Union Relief Association rooms Monday afternoon the central philanthropic council was organized. This council will enable the different charitable societies to work together with great effectiveness and at the same time to undertake philanthropic labors of wider scope.

The officers elected are: Edward S. Bradford, president; E. A. Hall, vice-president; Miss Emma Holbrook, secretary and treasurer.

PLAN OLD HOME NIGHT
The Mercantile Library Association, organized in 1920, will hold an old-home night tomorrow in the clubhouse, 674 Tremont street. Among the speakers will be former Mayor Thomas N. Hart, Capt. Spencer W. Richardson, president of the association in 1887 and Robert A. Woods of the South End house.

PAY INCREASE LIST FOR CUSTOMS MEN SOON TO BE READY

Edward S. Graves, surveyor of the port, has started an investigation of his force in line with the reorganization of the customs service here.

The surveyor said he would have the list of men who are to be given an increase in salary, and those who are to receive a decrease, in Washington not later than Saturday. Every employee under the surveyor will be asked as to his duties, the length of his service and other facts.

A commission comprising the surveyor, James O. Lyford, naval officer, and Moses O. Mann, deputy surveyor, are to be the judges as to the increases in salaries.

One of the problems that confronts the commission will be the establishment of a watchman's force. This new branch of the service will supplant the night inspection force. Instead of two shifts of 12 hours each, there will be three of eight hours each. No merchandise will be removed from the docks without authority from the officer in charge.

Many of the night inspection force are veterans of the civil war, and it is said that many of them will be retired. The day inspection force is to be strengthened by the addition of 10 men. These men will receive \$4 per day. The increases provided for in the orders from Secretary MacVegh call for \$6 per day for five inspectors, \$5 for 30 and \$4 for 53.

Instead of having two districts in charge of a deputy surveyor, there will be five districts in the port of Boston, each district to be under an inspector.

GOV. FOSS ADVOCATES HELP FOR FARMERS AT GRANGE MEETING

(Continued from page one)

ping to Boston. That is not my kind of reciprocity.

"Our farms are producing eighty or more million dollars of value each year, as it is. And with a little stronger co-operation by the state, not only in relation to transportation, but through the agency of the state agricultural department in demonstrating improved methods of soil treatment and adaptation of crops to soil and market possibilities, we shall be able to raise the annual revenue of the farmers from eighty to perhaps one hundred million dollars in two or three years. There is no reason why we should stop at one hundred millions.

"I see no obstacle to increasing the present efficiency of production, and the total area under cultivation (through proper encouragement) so that \$135,000,000 may be reached in the next few years.

"In this work of progress, I think the dairy is the place to begin. The Massachusetts milk-yield per cow is increasing. But that fact is of no value when it is realized that any sort of dairying is becoming unprofitable in this state because of unwise laws governing the distribution of milk.

"The existing laws for supervising and inspecting dairies and dairy products are a patchwork, neither serviceable to the producer nor the consumer.

"The United States government has found that Massachusetts milk is far purer than that in nearly all the other states. It ranks among the four best state averages in the whole country.

"The farmer and the milk consumer need each other; and they need legislation, and they need the middle man only as helps to bring them effectively together for the production, sale and purchase of a first-class product. The same considerations hold in regard to other farm products."

TWO-YEAR MAYOR, SMALLER COUNCIL, PLANS FOR QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—A mayoralty term of two years instead of one and a city council of nine members instead of 23, are recommendations, it is unofficially reported, to be made to the city council Monday night by the committee appointed by the council to consider the question of revising the city charter.

It will be proposed that one councilman shall be elected from each of the six wards and three at large. Each is to receive an annual salary of \$250. The mayor is to be a member of the school board ex-officio.

An attempt was made to eliminate party designation in city elections, but the committee refused to make such a recommendation. The Democratic members advocated the proposition but the Republicans opposed it.

NEW HEAD FOR BOYS' SCHOOL
Rufus Corlew of South Framingham, was today appointed superintendent of the Middlesex training school for boys at South Framingham by the Middlesex county commissioners. He succeeds M. A. Warren.

KING IS CROWNED EMPEROR OF INDIA AT GREAT DURBAR

(Continued from page one)

of India through the representatives of his majesty on the same day, was followed by the announcement of King George's gift to the people of India.

This consisted of \$1,500,000 for popular education in India, the release of a large number of political offenders and others imprisoned for debt, and the granting of two weeks' pay to all soldiers in India under the British flag and to subordinate civil servants. It was also stated that the coveted decoration the "Victoria Cross" for bravery could be won by native members of the Indian army.

Following this announcement the entire audience, comprising 100,000, rose as if by a common impulse and sang "God Save the King." The banked-up arena used seemed to concentrate the sound.

Another announcement which was received with great rejoicing in Delhi was the removal of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. It is believed that the enthusiasm of the Delhi welcome influenced the King's decision.

A feature of the durbar was the brilliant gathering to pay homage to the new King-Emperor. Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India, was the first and then followed the leading British and Indian rulers, officials and gentry.

Tonight a display of fireworks costing more than \$250,000 will be given. In other parts of India elaborate celebrations will be held. In Bombay, 25,000 needy people will sit down to a banquet at the same time the state banquet is held at Delhi.

Recognizing the value of the child-impressions the authorities have made special arrangements for the children. At Delhi about 25,000 school children witnessed the ceremony.

The 24 silver trumpets used to herald the King's proclamation cost \$2400. Sixty miles of railroad had been laid for the durbar, at a cost of \$500,000. Four thousand musicians furnished the music.

The priceless Kohinoor diamond in Queen Mary's crown was worn by India's rulers 5000 years ago.

REPORT HEAVY VOTE IN 15 CITIES IN WHICH ELECTIONS ARE HELD

(Continued from page one)

out the vote is a seven-cornered contest for four aldermen-at-large offices. There is no contest for school committee and two ward contests for ward aldermen. It is expected that between 2500 and 2700 votes will be polled. Melrose has returned the largest percentage vote against license of any city in the state for the past five years.

Malden's vote in today's municipal election will probably break all former records, for the most closely contested mayoralty contest in the city's history will be decided. The candidates, Charles R. Elder, Frank M. Sawtell, William T. Hill and George L. Farrell, express confidence over the outcome and it is believed that but few votes will separate them.

Voting at Lynn during the forenoon indicated that a new record for city elections would be made. More than half of the registered vote had been cast in some of the precincts before 10 a. m. From the early voting in Medford today indications are that a light vote will be cast. There is no mayoralty election this year, Mayor Charles S. Taylor having served only one year of a two-year term.

At 1 p. m. the votes cast numbered 13,393 out of a total registration of 17,212. This is 1079 more than last year's figures for the same hour and 3546 more than the state election last November.

One of the closest contests in the history of the city is taking place on the license question, both sides doing everything possible to get out every voter in the city. Scores of automobiles have been pressed into service. As early as 5:30 this morning the machines were out for the voters almost before they had time for breakfast.

At 10 o'clock 3964 of a total registration of 8073 had voted in Salem which is more by about 350 than had voted at that time in previous elections. This showing is due largely to the efforts of the supporters of the three mayoralty candidates, William H. McSweeney, Mayor Rufus D. Adams and former Mayor Arthur Howard. It is probable that the city will vote "No" on the license question by a large majority.

Somerville is casting a much smaller vote for municipal officers today than has been cast in recent years. This is said to indicate the reelection of Charles A. Burns, Republican, as mayor over James F. Reynolds, Democrat.

There were indications at Woburn this noon that the vote will be a record one for a municipal election. The polls opened at 6 o'clock, and during the early morning hours the voting was unusually heavy. In most of the central wards more than half the normal vote was registered before 10 o'clock. A notable feature was the large number of women who came to the polls early in the morning. Interest centers around the three-cornered mayoralty contest.

COMMERCE SCHOOL'S GROWTH REVEALED IN MERCHANTS' REPORT

The advisory committee of business men for the High School of Commerce have issued their fifth annual report. The work of the school is outlined in detail and many improvements are noted. In substance, the report is as follows:

Since the school opened five years ago with an enrolment of 141 boys at the old Winthrop street schoolhouse, the attendance increased each year about 200, with the exception of this year. There were 837 boys enrolled this year, an increase of 116 over last year, and for the past three years there has not been sufficient accommodations for all who wished to enroll, notwithstanding that the school is occupying a part of Mechanics building, where 200 boys of the entering class are quartered. It is expected that when the new school building is erected that it will accommodate about 1500 boys.

The past year has seen an increase in the practical work done by the pupils in various business establishments in connection with their work at the school. During the past summer 332 boys of the upper classes worked under the summer apprenticeship system instituted a few years ago. During the winter holiday season last year 55 boys were assigned to work in various stores. These boys were selected because it was thought they would be able to maintain their standing in school work, and in nearly every case the choice was a good one. During the latter half of the year 250 boys were sent out for special work of periods from a day to a week, and returned with good reports for their services.

This plan of getting practical work, protected as it is by the school so that the vocational and educational values go hand in hand is making a valuable contribution toward having the school fulfill the aims for which it was established.

The part time work has been a feature of the school's work. Boys spend the early part of the day in school and work afternoons and Saturdays in business establishments. There were 43 excursions to business houses during the past year. The boys were required to make reports of their observations. James E. Downey, headmaster, believes that one of the greatest essentials in success is the power to observe and be able to describe when called on.

There have been a number of special lectures by men prominent in commercial affairs. It is evident in many ways that there is an appreciation of the work that the school is trying to do. The school's library is enlarging, and the commercial museum connected with the school is collecting a large number of articles for exhibit which are instructive by observation.

Four scholarships were awarded at the completion of the school year last June. Similar awards have been made in previous years, and it is expected that they will be continued. Business men defray the expenses for these scholarships.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ITALIANS TO SAIL ON THE CANOPIC

Fifteen hundred Italians will sail in the steerage of the White Star line steamer Canopic, due to leave this port for the Azores, Naples and Genoa late this afternoon. The steamer of the vessel was entirely booked several days ago, and several hundred Italians were unable to secure passage. The steamer will also take out 20 first and 50 second cabin passengers. Among the saloon passengers will be Mrs. George C. Bosson, Jr., daughter-in-law of Judge Bosson of the municipal court, Chelsea, and Mrs. James C. Fisher, who will remain in Italy several weeks; Capt. William Winder, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Winder, going to Florence for the winter; Miss Fanny Rowditch of Jamaica Plain, Mrs. M. O. Williams of Arlington, Mrs. Ellen Morrison and Richard E. Morrison of Belmont, Ernest De Souza of Boston, Dr. O'Connor, Miss A. L. Battis, J. H. P. Hughes, Miss S. L. Davies of New York, Mr. E. B. Leonard of Worcester, John M. Spicer and Miss J. Spicer of Minneapolis, Miss E. E. Seaman of Winnipeg and Mrs. A. Monteverde of Montreal.

The Canopic is the last steamer leaving this port for southern Europe that will land its passengers in time for the December holidays.

MRS. CONVERSE COMPOSES PLAY

Mrs. Harry E. Converse, wife of Colonel Converse of Boston and "The Moorings" at Marion, has written a short play, with also the incidental music for strings, and the work is to be the chief feature of a program for the Malden Musical Club at its recital on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 20, at Reception hall, Malden Auditorium. Mrs. Converse will read the play and the string instrumentalists of the club will play the accompanying music, while the singing members will do their part in the performance of the work.

ANNUAL CONCERT BY TUFTS
Beginning their annual season the Tufts College Glee and Mandolin clubs will hold their public concert this evening at the Malden Universalist church under the auspices of the Men's Club of that institution. Forty men will participate. The clubs have been practicing under the direction of Prof. Leo R. Lewis.

IMPORTANT NOTICE Kindly Place Orders for Confectionery NOW

or at the earliest possible moment, as the department is, at this season, severely taxed; preferred attention will be given orders booked NOW.

Such orders will not be shipped until the date the customer desires, nor will the goods be assembled until the night before they are shipped.

Express companies should be allowed ample time for delivery. It will be impossible for us to ship by express orders for confectionery received later than Dec. 21st.

Goods purchased in this department CANNOT BE RETURNED OR EXCHANGED.

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ART AND ARTISTS

CHARLES H. WOODBURY'S exhibition at the St. Botolph Club was opened with a private view yesterday afternoon, although ticket holders will not be admitted until next Monday; and then for the two weeks following. It is a brilliant exhibition, showing Mr. Woodbury in rather a new light as a painter of landscape as well as sea pictures. He is easily ranked among the first three or four marine painters who have made America famous the world over in this branch of art. There are those indeed who rank him first and feel that the mantle of Winslow Homer has descended to him.

This exhibition will add largely to his reputation for it gives an impression of extended ability and an authoritative advance in picture making as distinguished from the making of sketches.

The place of honor has been given to a large deep-sea picture which takes its name from a steamer appearing as a tiny silhouette on the horizon and adding enormously to the whole composition. This is Mr. Woodbury at his best. The turbulent waves in the foreground toss and writhe with magnificent motion and a more translucent color than has appeared in others of his pictures.

On either side of this painting hang a remarkable series of fine landscapes under the general title of "The Hill," with sub-titles including "Thaw," "Evening," "October" and "The Fire." The subject is the same in all—a hill top bare of trees against the sky studied under various conditions. It would be difficult to choose among them, for each has its peculiar charm. "Evening" has a wonderful sky filled with the afterglow of sunset and a transcendent light. In "October," the interest centers in a foreground which is painted with consummate skill with the glorious orange, red and brown of that season.

"The Fire" has the distant smoke and flame of burning woods blown across the sky above the hill. There is a curiously intimate feeling about these fine pictures which makes the spectator return to them again and again. Only one feels that they ought not to be separated.

Most of the other pictures in the exhibition were painted at Ogunquit, where Mr. Woodbury has his summer school. Perhaps the cleverest painting in the collection is No. 16, "The Beach," in which are two typical summer cottages and a wide stretch of sand with some bathers coming across it. The whole picture vibrates with sunlight and clear air, while every brush stroke is set down with an unerring precision that aroused enthusiasm in every one who saw it.

Almost equally brilliant in performance is a picture called the "Swimming"

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LOS ANGELES, Cal.—When the federal grand jury resumed its investigation of the alleged dynamiting conspiracy today, nearly all of the 133 witnesses subpoenaed were on the stand. The most important witnesses, however, were not heard. They are Olav Tveitmo and Anton Johannsen of the executive council of the California building trades council and Mrs. David Kaplan. Tveitmo was last heard from in New York several weeks ago.

The statement of District Attorney Fredericks that he had no intention of prosecuting Clarence Darrow or other persons connected with the McNamara defense, in connection with the Franklin bribery charges, is believed to indicate that the cases will be soon dropped.

Both sides in the Bert Franklin bribery hearing rested Monday afternoon. Franklin was bound over for trial in the superior court by Justice Young. Bail on the two counts of bribery was at \$10,000.

According to Robert F. Bain, juror No. 1 in the McNamara case, Franklin said that he had been given \$20,000 by Clarence Darrow to use.

George Lockwood, the other prospective juror, alleged to have been bribed, said that he would have to see Clarence Darrow to arrange for payment of the money.

District Attorney Fredericks and Clarence Darrow Monday night called attention to the fact that the bringing of Mr. Darrow's name into the bribery case was in no way incriminating.

WEAVERS RETURN TO WORK
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Weavers of the Barnard Manufacturing Company, who have been on strike voted to return to work today.

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4.00 P. Twilight Express M. Arrives Hartford 6.54, New Haven 7.45 and New York 9.35 p. m.	11.30 P. Paul Revere Express M. Arrives Hartford 3.10, New Haven 4.14 and New York 6.25 a. m.

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PATRICK HENRY IN CHURCH SUIT

Colonists' Struggle in Maryland and Virginia for Religious Liberty Described in Series on Freedom of Conscience in America

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

ON June 20th, 1632, Charles I. granted a charter to Cecil, second Lord Baltimore; it is to this and the legislation in Maryland thereunder, and to the construction of either, that we are to look for information as to religious freedom in Maryland. Religious freedom is not mentioned in as many words in the charter and there is a good show of authority for the opinion that whatever there was in the charter that touched on religious faith touched on that of the Anglican church. Construction of the terms of the charter alone has differed a good deal and if the reader wish to acquaint himself with the subject he can find much to guide him in the thirteenth chapter, third volume of Winsor's Critical and Narrative History of America and the notes. But what is of practical importance is the character of the laws under that charter that were passed in the palatine territory of the proprietary. The charter gave to Baltimore a sort of control and general power over all churches in the colony but did not specify what sort of faith they were to represent, although it gave him as much power "as any Bishop of Durham." (The Rise of Religious Liberty in America, by S. H. Cobb, Esq., p. 363 et passim.) The charter went on to prescribe that such powers "were subject only to one condition, namely, that it should not be such as might prejudice the true Christian Religion or allegiance to the Crown." (Ibid, p. 364.) Having these passages in view, we are next to remember that Lord Baltimore like his father was a Roman Catholic, and if we do, it is not remarkable that he construed the charter as to make tolerated the exercise of his religious faith. That he should do so, is only what any man might do in like circumstances, all the more when we remember that the charter was a very broad one in its terms and the government a proprietary one. At the time that the charter was granted the vexations of Roman Catholics in England were many and it is no wonder that Cecil Calvert and those that thought as he did, should wish to worship undisturbed. We do not advance these statements in defense of any particular construction of the charter but leave that to much abler and more learned hands; what we do in presenting them to the reader is to prepare him for understanding some of the subsequent legislation in Maryland. We might as well point out to him that Baltimore's construction of the charter as shown by subsequent acts is curiously analogous to the Massachusetts construction of the Bay charter as shown in the acts of that colony, although the legislation of the respective communities was widely different in tenor.

There is a school of writers among whom was Mr. Gladstone that hold that the religious toleration practiced in Maryland was merely the result of enlightened self interest on the part of Roman Catholics that guarded their own privileges by sharing them with others; there is a school that contend on the contrary that this toleration was practiced from generous instincts far in advance of the common thought of the age; all that we have to observe is that toleration was practiced as a matter of fact and that it might probably have been initiated in other parts of the world with a good deal of benefit in many cases.

This toleration was practiced as soon as Baltimore's colonists established themselves and in 1649 it took formal expression in an Act passed by the Assembly as follows:

"Whereas, the enforcing of the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those commonwealths where it hath been practised, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this province, and the better to preserve mutual love and unity among the inhabitants here; it was enacted that no person 'professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall, from henceforth, be any waies troubled, molested, or discountenanced, for, or in respect of, his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof within this province, nor any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion, against his or her consent.'" (Narrative and Critical History of America, Vol. III, p. 634.)

A little later, for a brief period of some six years, the policy thus declared was disturbed, but after that remained the fundamental law of Maryland until it became a state in the Union, when a constitutional provision took its place. The Declaration of Rights of the Maryland constitution of 1776 in its thirty-third article provides as follows:

"That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him; all persons, professing the Christian religion, are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore no person ought by any law to be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice; unless, under colour of religion, any man shall disturb the good order, peace or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil, or religious rights. . . . This article is in tenor repeated in the constitution of 1851, save that the words, 'professing the Christian religion,' are omitted and that there is an indirect provision that persons not believing 'in the existence of a God,' shall be incompetent as witnesses. This constitutional dispensation with the declaration by Jews of a belief in the Christian religion

when taking oaths on admission to office, but requires them to make a declaration of belief in a future state. Under the operation of this part of the Maryland declaration of 1851, it would seem that an agnostic or an atheist could not take the oath of office. The constitutions of 1864 and 1867 virtually repeat the declaration of rights of 1776, with the differences that we have noted.

It cannot be said that Virginia had in its beginning any measure of conscience in so far as it was applied to freedom of worship.

To all intents and purposes the Anglican church was the established church of the colony, although after a time as the numbers of settlers increased, Presbyterians, Baptists and Quakers made their appearance together with a number of Methodists; the last, it must be remembered, in the greater part of their history in the eighteenth century, still deemed themselves part of the Anglican communion, a fact that made their position somewhat different from the other denominations. Towards these the attitude of the colonial government varied at times, but in the earlier years of the colony its attitude was that of intolerance. This attitude of the government depended a good deal on the royal governor; Berkeley, who came over in the time of Charles I., was an avowed enemy to Nonconformists; Dinwiddie, a Scotsman, who was governor a century later, had been bred in Presbyterianism and looked at the question much more broadly. It was in Dinwiddie's time that Laurence Washington said in a letter to Mr. Hanbury, "It has been my opinion, and I hope ever will be, that restraints on conscience are cruel in regard to those on whom they are imposed, and injurious to the country imposing them. England, Holland and Prussia I may quote as examples, and much more, Pennsylvania, which has flourished under that delightful liberty so as to become the admiration of every man who considers the short time it has been settled." (Campbell's "Virginia," p. 453 and Cobb, supra, p. 106.) The question of the establishment of a state church and the attitude that should be borne towards its support by those not members of it, went through various phases. The question assumed a concrete political form in the well known Two-Penny Act of 1788. A law of 1748 had fixed the payment of the established clergy at so many pounds of tobacco, the staple product of Virginia, reckoning the pound at six pence value. In 1755 and 1756 the crop was bad and war taxes pressed upon the people; on account of these facts the provincial assembly passed the Two-Penny Act, that for ten months next ensuing all debts payable in tobacco should be paid on a reckoning of the tobacco pound at two pence. It was the custom when an act altered another that had been approved by the Crown, to insert in the new act a clause that it should be suspended until the Crown approved; "the king had a few years before expressly refused to allow the assembly to dispense with the suspending clause in any such act." (Campbell's "Virginia," p. 508); it thus came about that a constitutional question was raised as well as a question of the internal laws of Virginia, because the Two Penny Act disregarded this custom and made its provisions operative at once.

Although the act applied to all debts payable in tobacco, it seems to have hit the clergy hardest, who began to agitate against it, in many cases with an intemperance as ill judged as it was indecorous. If they were right in point of law, they should have trusted to the law; on the other hand, by their actions they gave themselves the appearance of disregarding the temporary embarrassments of the people. Pamphlets were written and Sherlock, the bishop of London, wrote to the lords of trade and plantations denouncing the act as one tending to weaken the allegiance of the colonists. It may be noted that Campbell says that many others in Virginia besides the clergy had had their incomes reduced by the act but they made no outcry (op. cit. p. 511).

At all events, matters continued in a state of chronic irritation for five or six years; in the meantime the Crown had declared the Two Penny Act void, so that when in 1763 a clergyman named Maury brought suit for his stipend on the six penny basis, the elements of a very pretty constitutional case were assembled. As a matter of fundamental law could the provincial assembly disregard the veto of the Crown? Leaving that to one side, had not the assembly the right to take such measures as were made necessary by the distresses of the people? Leaving these two questions to one side, had government a right to tax men not members of the Anglican church for the support of clergymen of that church? Mr. Maury won his case on a demurrer in the county court and nothing seemed to be left to do but to have a sheriff's jury assess damages.

When the demurrer was decided, the court held that the act was null and void as having been annulled by the Crown. The defendants' counsel withdrew from the case and "as a dernier resort" the defendants retained Patrick Henry, then Junior, to appear for them. The upshot of his conduct of the case was that the jury brought in a verdict of one penny damages for Mr. Maury, and the attempt to fasten an establishment upon Virginia was identified with arbitrary government. Whether there was sound law or not in Henry's contention that the act was good and not annulled or overborne by the veto of the Crown, it is not necessary for us to express an opinion; Henry's argument was based on the theory of a compact between governing power and gov-

erned broken by an act of the governing power. When Henry had said as much there were cries of "Treason, Treason," (W. W. Henry's "Life of Patrick Henry," Vol. I, p. 40) but the major part of his audience in the court room apparently agreed with him. But the point for us to understand is that this case of the Two-Penny Act shows that liberty of conscience and free popular government are so interwoven one with the other that one cannot be attacked without the other.

Patrick Henry comes into view as a defender of religious liberty in 1768. The local authorities in Virginia had been persecuting the Baptist though it appears that the colonial government disapproved of such action. Mr. Cobb quotes this passage from a letter of Governor Blair to a sheriff:

"You may not molest these conscientious men so long as they behave themselves in a manner becoming pious Christians. I am told that they differ in nothing from our church but in (the manner of) Baptism, and their renewing of the ancient discipline, by which they have reformed some sinners and brought them to be truly penitent. . . . If this be their behaviour, it were to be wished we had some of it among us." (Cobb, "The Rise of Religious Liberty in America," p. 113.)

Nevertheless the persecution continued, and two preachers, Waller and Childs, were brought to trial on an indictment that charged them among other crimes with "preaching the gospel contrary to law." Patrick Henry was retained to defend and they were acquitted.

MAZARINE BIBLE IS BOUGHT FOR RECORD PRICE AT SALE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—Another day's sale of the Huth library concluded with a total of £17,187 16s. 6d. The most important item in the day's catalogue was the Mazarine Bible, of Biblia Pauperum, a Latin Vulgate on vellum, 1462, the first edition of the Bible with a date, and a paper copy of the same issue.

In 1873 the Mazarine Bible sold at the Perkins sale for £2,690; Mr. Perkins had acquired the Bible from Sir H. Sykes' library in 1824 for £200. The Huth Mazarine is believed to be the work of Gutenberg himself, the numbers of the chapters being in the handwriting of the inventor; the book is moreover clean throughout. The Huth library contains 100 rare early editions of the Bible, 89 of the New Testament and 17 prayer books.

Early English Book Sold

Before the chief library treasures were sold, there were numerous other volumes disposed of. One of the most interesting early English printed books known as the Book of St. Albans, which was printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496 and deals with hunting and hawking, was secured for the comparatively small price of £190 by Mr. Leighton. The Poor Man's Bible was purchased by Mr. Quaritch for £600.

The opening bid for the Mazarine Bible was £2000. Mr. Maggs declined to go further than £5250; Mr. Leighton, however, made two more bids, but Mr. Quaritch finally obtained the book for the sum of £5800. Mr. Quaritch also purchased a first edition of the Bible in German for £520.

The price of £5800 for a Mazarine Bible, paper copy, is a record for London. In the Hoe sale in New York a vellum Mazarine was bought for £10,000. Up to the present the sum of £35,000 has been secured by auction in the Huth sale.

Other Sales Promised

As soon as the Huth books are finally

CHELSEA CREEK SURVEY INDORSED

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Stimson has reported to Congress in favor of the expenditure of \$500 for a survey of Chelsea creek with a view to improving the Boston harbor, but says that the examinations of the Massachusetts district show that the projects for a sea wall along Winthrop beach, the deepening of the south channel of the Mystic river and the deepening of the channel of South bay are not worthy of consideration by the government.

The recommendations of the secretary with regard to Chelsea creek are that the channel be widened to 200 feet and deepened to 25 feet between the Meridian street bridge and the highway bridge, provided the 24-inch main of the metropolitan water system which now crosses the creek about 800 feet above the Meridian street bridge and is three feet under the bed of the creek, be lowered to the proper point without expense to the government. A thorough survey will cost, the secretary says, \$500.

TO DISCUSS FOREST TAXATION

A discussion of forest taxation by Charles J. Bullock, professor of economics in Harvard University, will be a feature of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Forestry Association in Channing hall, Thursday at 2:30 p. m. Short addresses will also be made by Frederick L. Olmsted and F. W. Rane, state forester.

CLUB GIVES DINNER AND CONCERT

Fifty members of the Massachusetts Social Club and their friends attended a banquet followed by a concert at the Copley Square hotel Monday night.

OFFICERS IN LEXINGTON MASONIC FRATERNITY



GEORGE F. SMITH
Senior warden



BYRON C. EARLE
Secretary



CHARLES H. MILES
Senior deacon

ROBINSON LODGE OF MASONS HOLDS ANNUAL ELECTION

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Installation of officers of Simon W. Robinson Lodge of Masons took place Monday evening in Masonic hall.

Worshipful brother Charles G. Kauff-

mann was the installing officer, assisted by worshipful brother Charles W. Swan as marshal. These officers were inducted: Worshipful master, Edward C. Stone; senior warden, George F. Smith; junior warden, Arthur F. Turner; treasurer, John McKay; secretary, Byron C. Earle; senior deacon, Charles H. Miles; junior deacon, Clifford W. Pierce; senior steward, Albert H. Burnham; junior steward, Arthur Tyler; inside sentinel, Albert L. Carson; chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Knowles; marshal, George F. Reed; Tyler, Horace M. Howard; organist, Frederick R. Ingalls; trustee, Edward C. Stone.

Following the ceremonies, the third degree was worked. Light refreshments were served by the home committee, of which Byron C. Earle is chairman.

CYCLISTS AHEAD OF RECORD

NEW YORK.—That a new record for six-day bicycle racing will be established at the end of this week is the opinion of those who have been watching the race going on in Madison Square Garden. At 12 o'clock the 12 teams that are now tied for first place had covered 743 miles and 6 laps, as against 738 miles and 4 laps which was the best previous record for the time.

A three days' sale, made up of various properties, will commence on Wednesday, one of the most important lots being the much discussed copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs," with the autograph of John Bunyan in each volume. It was said to have been the copy used by John Bunyan when he was imprisoned in Bedford gaol and has been for many years in the library of the Bedford Literary Institute.

Bunyan's Copy on Sale

It was put up for sale several months ago, but was withdrawn pending inquiries by the attorney-general as to whether the book could by any means be considered the property of the town of Bedford. Having decided that the book was undoubtedly the property of its present owners, namely, the trustees of the Bedford Institute, and that he was therefore not called upon to interfere, the book has once again been put up for sale.

Another interesting lot is the Bible specially bound for Charles II., at the restoration and there is also a first edition of Walton and Cotton's "Compleat Angler." The Townshend collection of autograph letters and historical documents, including an interesting letter from William Penn and autograph letters of Clarendon, Prior, Steele, Pitt and others, will be sold later in the month.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Hall Signal Company has a large force of men rushing to completion their block signal contract with the Boston & Albany road on the third track, between Worcester and Palmer.

The Boston Symphony orchestra returned home from Springfield, Mass., by a special train early today on the Boston & Albany road.

The private Pullman car Independence, occupied by Louis Cabot and party, will be attached to the Pennsylvania and New Haven road's Washington express from the South station tonight en route to Elmwood, N. C.

The Adams and American Express companies are doubling their force, and orders for extra loading cars at the North and South stations on account of advance holiday business.

On account of Wellesley school closing at noon tomorrow for the holidays, the Boston & Albany road will stop their through trains at Wellesley for student travel.

CONSERVATORY CLASS ELECTS

The junior class at the New England Conservatory of Music has elected these officers: Harry C. Barnes, president, Bristol, Conn.; Elizabeth N. Wood, vice-president, Winchendon; Addie D. Emerson, secretary, Portland, Me.; Hazel M. Barbiers, corresponding secretary, Albany, N. Y.; Frank V. Russell, treasurer, Newtonville; Ruth Lucas, assistant treasurer, Evanston, Ill.

PLAN CONFERENCE ON GAME LAWS

A conference will be held Wednesday afternoon in the rooms of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, 320 Tremont building, for the discussion of subjects pertaining to the protection of birds, game, animals and fish.

The topics proposed include: "The prohibition of the sale of wild American game by a law similar to the Bayne law in New York," "A law requiring the restraint of stray dogs," "Increased efficiency in the warden service," "Means of ridding the fields and covers of animals inimical to birds," and "Substitution of imprisonment in place of fines for violating the game laws."

TURKEY RESCINDS ORDER

NEW YORK.—A despatch from Constantinople in the World today says that the Turkish government has canceled the order to expel Italians from Smyrna as the result of representations from the German government. But the order stands expelling Italians from the territory around the Dardanelles and other fortified places.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL excerpts presented to-day deal with various subjects.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—The growth of the demand for technical education in America is indicated by the fact that in Cleveland it is difficult to find enough technical high school teachers. The movement has been so rapid in recent years that it has gone far ahead of the old field that was adequately supplied by the few men and women who specially prepared themselves for the work. Now, although adequate salaries are offered, the positions are obliged to seek the teachers, and any one who is qualified by training is certain of immediate employment. Such a condition must arouse speculation as to whether the great popularity of technical education is entirely healthful. Careful observers and many professional educators are of the opinion that the thing is being overdone. They declare that too great encouragement to abandon general education is being offered to the boys of the great cities. Few are opposed to the idea of maintaining the technical schools for the accommodation of a comparative few whose natural bent is clearly in this direction. The objection is that they are each year attracting more and more young people who would, were it not for the facilities and encouragement offered, pursue a course that would either carry them through high school with a broader education or eventually take them to the colleges and universities.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—It is being announced from time to time that the world's supply of coal is being steadily exhausted and that the time will come when there will be none left and the only resource for the production of the power which we now derive from coal will be that to be got by damming running streams. Water power, wherever it can be had, will answer every purpose of turning the wheels of mills and of generating electricity, but it is not distributed with such generosity as would make it available wherever it is needed. It is true the electricity generated by water power can be conducted long distances, but there is more or less waste from the wires. However, it will answer every purpose of moving machinery and of developing heat even for those uses where the highest temperatures are employed. However, the exhaustion of the entire coal supply would work universal hardship and extreme distress to those populations which are so dependent on combustible fuel for the uses of heating. . . . It is true that the coal of Great Britain, Germany, France and the other long settled European countries has been estimated as to its amount and reasonable guesses of the length of time it will last may be hazarded, but such vast regions as Russia, both in Europe and Asia, Tartary, China and India, are without doubt rich in coal, while Africa is wholly unknown, but it must have

enormous coal fields, as has also South America. Alaska and Canada are both known to be richly endowed, and as for the United States, this republic leads the world.

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.—California has planned generously for a system of great state highways. The wisdom of this policy will be fully demonstrated as the years go by and these highways come into popular use. California is in a peculiar sense situated to profit largely by a system of good roads bringing the various parts of the state into easy communication, each with the others. The length of the state from north to south, its topographic character, its very great variety of scenic attraction, unsurpassed anywhere in the world, the splendor of the high Sierras and the wealth of coast line, all combine to make California a motorman's paradise when its permanent roadways shall have been properly correlated and constructed along modern standards. With a great correlated system of highways, every great attraction of the state, however removed from present popular lines of travel, will become reasonably accessible. People will be drawn here from all parts of the world. Americans will cease to go abroad for out-of-door life until they have first seen California and thoroughly exploited its incomparable attractions. This impetus to travel in California will mean the expenditure of millions in this state, which are now spent in Europe.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—As a result of the elections of Nov. 7 commission government has increased 10 per cent in the United States, measured by the population of the cities adopting it. In 170 cities having nearly 4,000,000 population and in 33 states, it is now or shortly will be in force. Thus commission government seems to be finding favor generally, though in many places it is looked upon yet as an experiment.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—The annual report of the New Jersey state commissioner of education gives some interesting statistics in connection with the state's public schools. Perhaps the most significant of his figures are those showing a material increase in the average salary paid to the teachers. This is in accordance with the tendency displayed all over this country during late years to make the profession of teaching more remunerative. It is less than a month since the women teachers of New York city won a long and bitter fight for equal pay with men, and reports from different sections of the country indicate that the average salary of the American school teacher is slowly but surely rising. While this is very gratifying, the fact still remains that school teachers in this country are not being adequately compensated, taking in consideration the importance of their work and the qualifications necessary to secure a position.

TECH ASKED TO PAY \$10,000; COMMITTEE CLEARS WAY FOR SITE

Agreements for the closing of Amherst street, Cambridge, which runs through the proposed site for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be drawn up today by City Solicitor Aylward. The committee on highways of the Cambridge city council passed favorably on the petition to close the street Monday night.

The committee's report will be submitted to the city government next Monday night, when action will be taken.

In consideration of the closing of Amherst street, the institute will give the city the land for the extension of Ames street to Charles River road and also to a point near the end of Princeton street and to the end of Vassar street at the rear of the proposed site. The institute will also be required to give \$10,000 toward the cost of building the street.

City Engineer Hastings submitted plans of the land included in the site, which contains 1,417,104 square feet. He outlined a plan calling for the extension of Ames street to Charles River road, paved with granite blocks, costing \$225,000; the paving of Charles River road from Ames street extension to Massachusetts avenue, with granite blocks at a cost of \$22,100; the paving of Vassar street with heavy macadam at a cost of \$15,000, and the laying out of a new street from a point close to Ames street, running to the end of Vassar street, at a cost of \$8500. The total expenditure would amount to \$51,000. Mr. Hastings believed a macadam road would answer on Vassar street for several years to come.

City Solicitor Aylward read the deed from the Charles River Embankment Company to the city, releasing Amherst street, Princeton, Vassar, Radcliffe, Ames and Clafin streets, which run through the proposed site.

BOARD APPROVES B. & E. ROUTE PLANS

Location of the route of the Boston & Eastern electric road from the city boundary line in East Boston to the proposed portal of the tunnel beneath the harbor was approved by the railroad commission late Monday, previous to the hearing of the joint board of railroad and transit commissions on the tunnel location. This action was necessary, as the joint board had no power to approve the portal of the tunnel until the route had been located.

The plans for the portal showed changes which would clear the city sewer system and the Albany street yard of the Boston & Albany railroad, which met the objections raised by Woodward Hudson, counsel for the Boston & Albany.

PLAN TO DRAFT MEN FOR NAVY
A draft of 114 men for the battleship Rhode Island will arrive at the Charlestown navy yard tomorrow from various naval stations.

CONNECTICUT ALUMNI MEET
The Massachusetts Club of the Connecticut Agricultural College will have its annual banquet at the United States hotel in this city Dec. 29 at 7 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

FENWAY COURT
(By courtesy of Mrs. John L. Gardner)
Thursday, Dec. 14, at 8
JOINT RECITAL BY

MISS ALICE NIELSEN
Prima Donna Metropolitan and Boston Opera Companies, and
GEORGE PROCTOR, Pianist

Tickets \$2. For sale at Symphony Hall, Steinert's, Carl Fischer and Hotel Lenox.

SYMPHONY HALL

FRIDAY EVENING AT 8:15
Saturday Afternoon at 3:15

ELMENDORF

FAREWELL LECTURE

NAPLES AND ENVIRONS
Amaldi, Capri, Pompeii, Ravello
Prices, \$1.00, 50c, 25c, now on sale—25c seats day of Lecture.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Henry Russell, Mgr. Dir.
Tomorrow Night at 8

CARMEN

Brosie, Clement, Biddens, Rothler
Friday at 8, LUCIA; Tetrazzini, Constantino, Folese, Saturday at 2, THAIR. Sunday at 8, CONCERT, popular prices.
Down Town Ticket Office, 177 Tremont St. (Eastern Talking Machine Co.)

COPLEY HALL

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, Dec. 12 and 13, at 3.

CHRISTMAS MYSTERY PLAY

EAGER HEART

Prices \$1.50 and \$1.00.
Tickets may be obtained at Herrick's and also at the door.

TREMONT TEMPLE, TODAY 2:30 TONIGHT 8:15

CORONATION

Books and Writers

Are Discussed in a Carefully Edited Department, with notes and comments and frank and honest reviews in each

Monday's Monitor

SPECIAL TRAINS ON BOSTON & MAINE FOR VACATION THROUG

Special trains on the Boston & Maine railroad for the holiday vacation will include one for the St. Paul school students to New York; one to Boston, one from here to New York, special Pullman trains for the young women students at Smith College, and a special for Dartmouth men to Boston, according to officials at the North station.

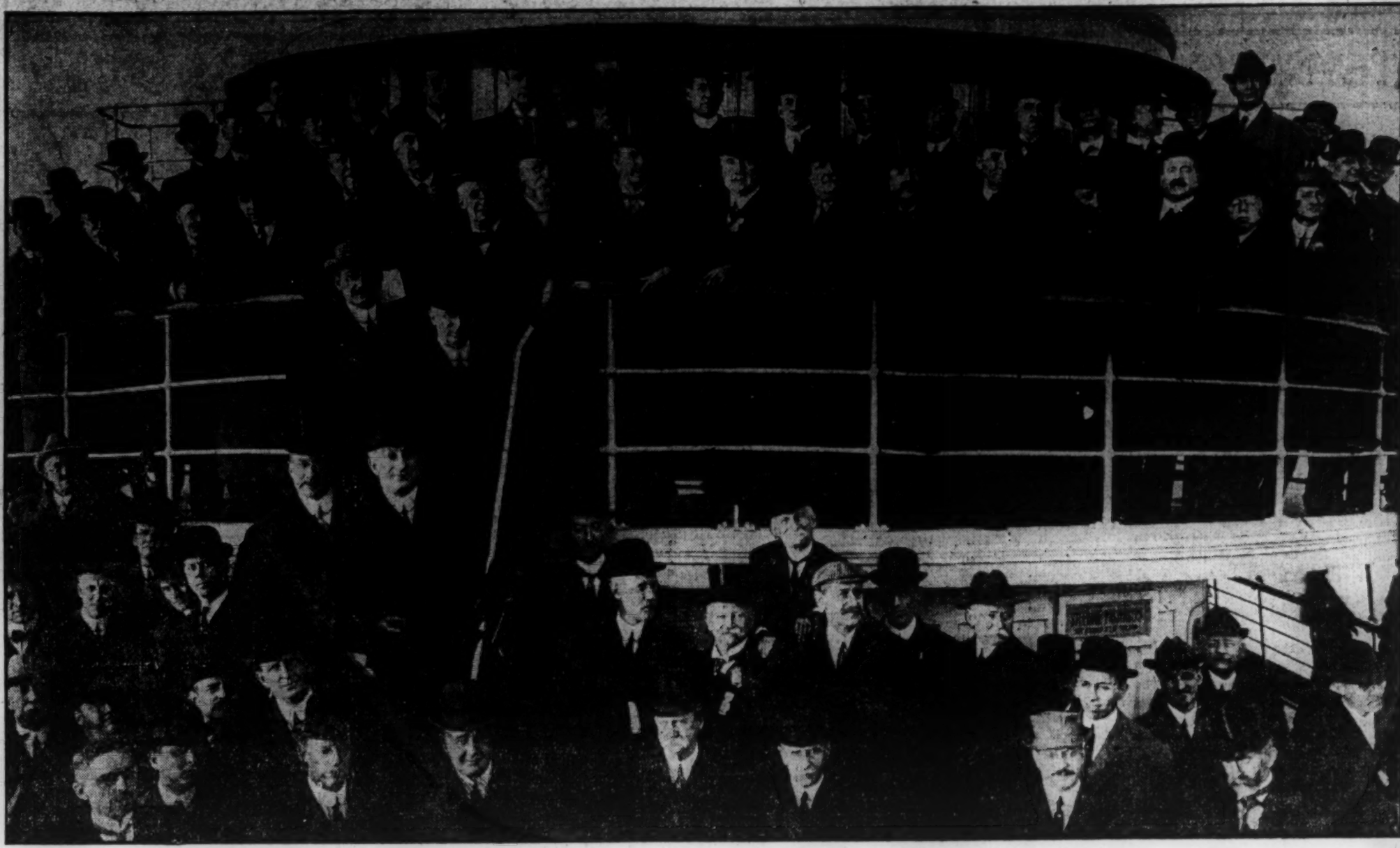
Students of Smith College will leave Northampton on Dec. 20, shortly after noon. All baggage cars for the four specials will be loaded Tuesday. The first special leaves at 12:15 p. m. with one baggage car, six coaches, one buffet parlor and two parlor cars. It stops at Springfield, Hartford and New Haven to accommodate passengers, arriving in New York at 4:10 p. m.

The second special will consist of one baggage car, six sleepers and one Boston & Maine dining car. The train is to run through to Chicago leaving Northampton at 12:20 p. m. and stopping at Rochester, Toledo, Waterloo, South Bend and Englewood.

The third special will consist of one baggage car, one Boston & Maine dining car, one coach and two Pullman parlor cars to Buffalo, one sleeper for Chicago, one sleeping car for Pittsburgh and a coach to Albany. This train will leave Northampton at 12:25 p. m. The Pittsburgh sleeper is due at its destination at 6:35 a. m. on Dec. 21.

The Dartmouth special will leave Norwich, Vt., at 11:10 a. m., Thursday, Dec. 21, consisting of one baggage car and nine coaches, due to arrive in Boston shortly after 3 o'clock. The St. Paul's special will leave Concord at 6:35 a. m., Dec. 20, making intermediate stops at Nashua, Concord Junction, South Framingham, Walpole, Mansfield, Providence, New London, New Haven and Stamford, due to arrive in New York at 2:30 p. m. The train will be made up of a vestibule combination, one vestibule baggage and seven parlor cars.

TOURING GOVERNORS MEET RAILROAD PRESIDENTS ON STEAMER AT BALTIMORE



(Photo by Holmes & Bishop, Baltimore)

Reading from left to right, first row on top deck, beginning with second man: W. W. Finley, president Southern Railway; Gen. James R. Wheeler, chairman reception committee, Baltimore; J. E. Barnes, representing Governor Hay, Washington; Gov. Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming; Gov. Judson Harmon, Ohio; Gov. Edmund F. Noel, Mississippi; Gov. William Hodges Mann, Virginia; Gov. Austin L. Crothers, Maryland; former Gov. James H. Brady, Idaho, president western governors' special; Mayor James H. Preston, Baltimore; Lieut. Gov. Stephen R. Fitzgerald, Colorado; Gov. John Burke, North Dakota; second from Governor Burke, John Skelton Williams, president Georgia & Florida Railroad; second from Mr. Williams is Reilly Atkinson, general manager western governors' special. Top row, beginning with third man, William W. White, president Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad; William A. House, president United Railways, Baltimore; (first silk hat), Gov. Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada; Gov. A. O. Eberhart, Minnesota; Gov. Robert S. Vessey, South Dakota (soft hat); Gov. H. S. Hadley, Missouri; Chas. H. Dickey, chairman and founder Greater Baltimore committee; Gov. Edwin L. Norris, Montana; Joseph C. Whitney, president Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, Baltimore; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, is standing on first step, directly in front of Governor Noel of Mississippi, wearing derby hat. Others in picture are prominent Baltimoreans and transportation officials.

TELL OF STEEL ROAD THAT PAYS ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 334 P. C.

WASHINGTON — Independent steel manufacturers told House steel investigating committee on Monday that the freight rates charged by railroads owned by the United States Steel Corporation discriminated in favor of that concern.

F. C. Baird, freight traffic manager of the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, and George D. Dixon, freight traffic manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, were witnesses. The latter said that Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, complained of discriminatory rates and threatened to build a terminal railroad to overcome shipping disadvantages. Mr. Baird testified that in the Pittsburgh district the rates were fixed in conference.

Mr. Dixon said the Cambria Steel Company, the Bethlehem Company and others complained of the division of the freight rates in the district.

"Mr. Schwab of the Bethlehem Company," said Mr. Dixon, "was formerly president of the United States Steel Corporation, and knows all about how these rates are made. He wants the same thing for Bethlehem."

Figures were submitted from the interstate commerce commission showing that the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, capitalized at \$500,000, with an operating revenue of \$7,800,000 and a net income of \$1,600,000, declared an annual dividend of 334 per cent on its capital stock.

Mr. Baird explained that this railroad, only 8½ miles long, operated under a lease the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, a little more than 200 miles long. The Bessemer & Lake Erie road received 26 cents a ton out of a total charge of 96 cents a ton on ore from Conneaut to Pittsburgh. Of the total haul of 214 miles, the 26 cents covered only eight and one half miles.

BRIDGEWATER

Howard Lodge, K. of P., will visit Nor folk lodge of Holbrook this evening.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MIDDLEBORO
A. A. Thomas, town clerk, and Henry Soule have been elected leaders of the Congregational boys' class.

A new society composed of young ladies of the Baptist congregation has been organized, with the following officers: President, Miss Susie Allen; vice-president, Miss Ethel Fagerberg; secretary, Miss Flora Porter; treasurer, Miss Priscilla Stetson.

E. W. Pierce post 8, G. A. R., has elected the following officers who will be installed at the first meeting in January: Commander, Thompson Perkins; S. V. A., Stephen S. Gibbs; J. V. C., Thomas W. Phinney; Q. M., Charles L. Starkey; surgeon, Lucius S. Raymond; chaplain, Alvin C. Howes; O. D., Walter H. Smith; O. H., Gustavus G. Andrews; delegates to the department convention, Walter Smith and Simeon Nickerson.

EAST BRIDGEWATER
The annual Christmas bazaar of the Methodist Society will be held Wednesday and Thursday. An entertainment will be given tomorrow evening consisting of violin solos by T. Lagerquist of Brockton, trombone solos by Otis Cook of East Bridgewater, original readings by Mrs. Ida E. Morrison of Rhode Island and vocal solos by Miss Sadie E. Gordon of this town. Thursday evening there will be an entertainment given by Whitman and North Abington talent.

H. C. Bacon, master of East Bridgewater grange, P. of H., and Mrs. Bacon will be delegated from the grange to the state convention in Worcester today.

QUINCY
The Parent-Teachers Association of Wellston school held a meeting at the school Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. F. H. Knight of Boston delivered an address on "Practical Work with Children."

The Junior Friday Club members were the guests of Mrs. L. H. Sturtevant at her home on Adams street Monday evening. The program was in charge of Mrs. Walter E. Burke.

ROCKLAND
Mrs. J. E. Sullivan entertains the Rockland Woman's Club at her home this afternoon.

Rose Standish Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will visit Evergreen Rebekah lodge of Kingston this evening.

Hartsuff W. R. C. is to present a silk flag to the Sunday schools of the churches in town.

EVERETT
The Woman's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. meets today when an address will be given by A. C. Estes, general secretary of the Charleston Naval Y. M. C. A.

The board of trade has prepared a plan for improvement in the handling of freight matter at the local yard and will ask the cooperation of the Boston & Maine railroad in carrying out the plans.

HANOVER
The Parish Aid Society of the St. Andrews Episcopal church will give an entertainment at the parish house tomorrow evening. Miss Fanny Phillips, William Dowden, R. I. Sylvester, Alfred Tolman, E. Q. Sylvester, Miss Davenport, Miss Olive Beal and Joseph Church will participate in the play.

MALDEN
W. H. Seelye, general agent of the New England industrial lines of the New Haven system, will be the speaker at the Board of Trade meeting in Old Fellows hall tomorrow night. William Nieder, chairman of the committee on new industries, will be in charge. Mr. Seelye's subject will be "How to Get New Industries."

The Saranac Club has been organized with the election of: Commodore, W. H. Quinn; vice-commodore, George F. Renkert; first mate, Edward Quinn; quartermaster, Peter Leslie; boatswain, E. D. Bradish. The club has purchased two camp sites, one in North Reading, where temporary trips are to be made each summer, and one on Pine Heights, Dedham, where a permanent clubhouse is to be erected.

WAKEFIELD
New text-books in English for the grammar schools are under consideration by the school committee and a sub-committee to consider the question, comprising Dr. C. E. Montague, Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley and Charles W. Winship, has been appointed. The committee also proposes through Supt. W. B. Atwell to secure a list and catalogue all books used in the various grades for supplementary reading.

The Kosmos Woman's Club has awarded to Miss Marjorie Cartwright of the senior class of the high school a prize in the form of a season ticket to club lectures for proficiency in English composition.

MEDFORD
The banquet for the business men of Medford to the high school football team will not take place Thursday but will be held a week or more later, the committee, of which Charles W. Smith is chairman, now having plans under way for the event, which will be held in the Medford armory.

The annual reunion of the High School Alumni Association will be held in the Medford armory Dec. 29. A committee consisting of A. J. Smith and P. A. Hall '07, I. M. Macdonald and Martin Cain '08, Charles Kirkpatrick and Fred Burrill '09 and Roy McKeown and Wallace Barrows '10 having been elected to have charge of the arrangements.

WALTHAM
The annual sale of the Mothers Club was held at the Fales house Monday. The tables were in charge of: Food, Mrs. Eppa Ryon; fancy, Mrs. Lyman O. Dennison; children, Mrs. Frank Owen; flowers, Mrs. M. L. Farnsworth; candy, Mrs. George Fiel; Jack Horner pie, Mrs. Edward Butler.

Miss Stella W. Mayor, principal of the Newhall school, into which the school savings bank system was recently introduced, has received a letter from Earl Kilpatrick, superintendent of schools in Springfield, Ore., inquiring as to the details of the school savings plan.

BROCKTON
The Browning class will be entertained the morning of Dec. 14 by Mrs. C. Ernest Perkins at her home on Keith avenue. Miss Marie Ware Laughton will give a reading of a part of Tennyson's "Holy Grail."

LEXINGTON
The George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., has elected the following officers: Commander, George N. Gurney; senior vice-commander, Fred Davis; junior vice-commander, George Kimball; quartermaster, John N. Morse; chaplain, George Wright; officer of day, Charles G. Kaufmann; officer of guard, Henry Tyler; delegate to encampment, Everett S. Locke; alternate, Charles G. Kaufmann. The Woman's Relief Corps, connected with the G. A. R. post has chosen: President, Mrs. Ella R. Jones; senior vice-president, Mrs. Chastine MacDonald; junior vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Fitch; treasurer, Mrs. Emily A. Bacon; chaplain, Mrs. Marietta Davis; conductor, Mrs. Minnie Britton; guard, Mrs. Carrie Evans; delegate to the convention, Mrs. Marietta Davis alternating with Miss Bernice Glenn.

DORCHESTER
The organ recitals at the Harvard church have grown in popularity to such an extent that the next one to be held on Dec. 19 will be the best of the season thus far. Dr. Hamilton C. Macdougall, professor of music in Wellesley College, and Mrs. Jeanne H. Tanner, contralto at the famous Rogers Memorial church at Fairhaven, will be the performers.

On the evening of Dec. 15 the Y. P. C. U. of the Grove Hall Unitarian church will present its fourth semi-annual play, "The Colonel's Daughter," a comedy in three acts, at Bloomfield hall. Among those to take part are M. L. Stone, C. H. Stone, Harold Coggins, Elmer Steadfast, Edwin Higgins, Ruth Snow, Madeline Luce and Harriet Wilkinson.

NEWTON
The Community Club, recently organized, has elected: President, Miss Florence Fitzgerald; vice-president, Miss Helen Gooney; secretary, Miss Mary Thompson; treasurer, Miss Edith Early. The Rev. Andrew W. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald of Waban have left for Pasadena, Cal., where they are to spend the winter. The Rev. Henry Hyde has assumed the pastorate of the Union church held by Mr. Archibald.

MELROSE
Col. E. J. Gihon of Wakefield, former national president of the United Spanish War Veterans, delivered an address before the Men's Club of Trinity church Monday night on the raising of the Maine and the construction of the Panama canal.

Invitations have been issued by the girls of Gamma chapter, Kappa Delta Psi, for a reception at city hall, Dec. 29, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

BEVERLY
Mrs. Katrina Flint is entertaining the Ladies Aid Society of the First Universalist church at her home on Railroad avenue.

Mrs. Charles H. Leavitt entertained the Clara Barton circle of Kings Daughters at her home on Bisson street yesterday afternoon.

BROOKLINE
The town engineer has been directed to prepare plans and to estimate the cost for the extension of University road. A minstrel show will be given by the boys of the Brookline high school early in February. The proceeds will be given to the athletic association.

GOVERNORS ON WAY HOMEWARD AFTER VISIT TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The western governors are on their way home after having passed two days in New York. The governors' special left early today, heading homeward via Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

The party is to be the guest of Governor Tener of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg today.

STONEHAM
Through the efforts of E. L. Patch, J. W. Holden, Bernard H. Cogan, Benjamin J. Hinds, Ralph H. Holman, and A. B. Wilson, comprising the special transportation committee of the Board of Trade, an improved and frequent electric car service from Central square here to Sullivan square has been promised by the Bay State Street Railway Company and an effort will be made to secure more cars over the Farm Hill line to Wakefield.

Officers will be nominated and degree work and other events for the winter planned at tonight's meeting of Fells lodge, A. O. U. W. A bowling match will follow the business meeting.

READING
At the meeting of the Men's Good Fellowship Club of the Congregational church tonight, to be held in the Guild hall, George H. Scovell of Wakefield, who was one of the early pioneers of the West will tell of his experiences as a pony express rider.

At the annual meeting of the Reading Club Monday evening these officers were named: President, Archer R. Prentiss; vice-president, Arthur B. Nichols; secretary, Edward W. Briggs; treasurer, Charles F. Reid.

PLYMOUTH
Forefathers' day, Dec. 21, will be generally observed by the public schools. The Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle of Boston will give an address and the Plymouth Choral Society and the Plymouth male quartet and Masonic quartet will take part.

Collingwood post, G. A. R., has chosen an entertainment committee to consist of George A. Burgess, Lyman Dixon, Ezra T. Burgess and W. H. Gray.

WATERTOWN
Miss Susan H. Lane has been chosen a teacher at the Grant school to succeed Miss Maud Harris, resigned.

The Ladies Aid Society of St. Johns church is to hold its annual bazaar in the church parlors tomorrow afternoon and evening.

ARLINGTON
Under the auspices of the Clover Club, Arthur Stanley Riggs, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, closed his series of six illustrated lectures at the town hall today. His subject was "Mr. Irid."

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
A sale is being held in the vestry of the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational church today under the auspices of the church guild. A supper will be served tonight.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"CARMEN" SUNG

The Boston opera company gave its second performance of "Carmen" at the Boston opera house Monday evening with the original cast altered by the substitution of the new French baritone, Mr. Riddex, for Mr. Mardones in the part of the Toreador. Mr. Caplet conducted orchestra and singers with a much lighter hand than before, letting no niceties of scoring or shadings of choral tone escape him this time. The characters were distributed as follows:

Don Jose.....Edmond Clement
Escamillo.....Jean Riddex
Zuniga.....Gaston Barreau
El Dancaire.....D. Leo
El Remedado.....Ernesto Giaccone
Morales.....Pierre Letol
Lilas Pastia.....Henry Jullien
Carmen.....Maria Gay
Micaela.....Bernice Fisher
Prasquita.....Evelyn Seotney
Mercedes.....Florence DeCourcy
Solo dancer.....Dolores Galli

The performance was in some minor respects a new study of Bizet's piece, and it had, accordingly, a fresh interest for those subscribers who hold tickets for the entire season. The difference in interpretation was to be noted especially in the impersonations of the two principals, and it indicated a versatility that has come to the company in consequence of its members learning well each other's ways. A milestone in the history of civic opera in Boston let the Monday evening "Carmen" presentation be, because the company then began to lean on its past and first-made work that has been well done serve as a background against which present work could be set off in artistic contrast. There are performances which show an interesting contrast with the past because they are such an improvement over it; that is not the kind of contrast that is meant here. The Boston opera, "Carmen," has always been meritorious when Mme. Gay took the title role, and there have never existed grounds for restudy of the piece to raise its standard. The thing to note is that the director of the company has reached a point where he can lighten the touch on any given scene, give a little shift to the emphasis, tone down or heighten the interpretive coloring; in a word, thumb-nail out all sculptural crudities and make a finished job.

It was as though Mr. Russell had instructed his cast to let the character stand out in predominance over the actor; to draw Jose, Escamillo and Carmen as figures in an organic picture instead of making them disjoint delineations, each outlined to a purpose of individual praise. We can begin to talk of having a distinct company of Boston artists when things can be carried out in this manner. For as sure as our singers think of nothing but how to make such shine in their roles that they will win engagements in opera houses better worth being associated with than ours, we are earning the reproach provincial.

There was deliberately more singing excellence than usual all through; acting for once was without self-consciousness. The melodramatic tinsel that has bedeviled "Carmen" interpretations was stripped off. There resulted a vocal effulgence which ennobled the Boston opera stage to an uncommon degree. Of course all these things are not accidental. Of course, too, they originate with the chief

of the company. A singing, acting and instrument playing ensemble does not suddenly assume new manners on its own impulse. The director of the orchestra could do much to reform a presentation musically, given a free hand; but his license to reconstruct affairs must come from higher up. To Mr. Russell, then the credit of an improved study of Bizet; to Mr. Russell the credit of taking out of the Boston "Carmen" the meretricious exuberances of expression that have marred its appeal. Principal singers, secondary singers and Mr. Caplet's orchestra all put themselves in a better artistic light for the change. And the drama for its new adjustments became more convincingly the great lyric expression of the French people that it is.

Mr. Riddex was a more interesting Toreador in make-up and costume than in voice. His acting was of the same smooth and safe technique as in "Thais," his singing had power; but, except to those who like the extreme French vocal tint, not beauty of tone. When using his high power mechanism Mr. Riddex was apt to lose hold of his phrasing. But he read the Escamillo role in its native declamation, and that is something to be pleasantly recorded.

The reviewer meeting Mr. Zenatello in the corridor at the close of the third act opened a discussion with the tenor as to a significant change that was made in the final tableau of the smugglers' camp scene. Don Jose was represented as going away with Micaela and quitting Carmen. He did not return at the last moment and lead the gypsy down the stage and throw her to the ground, repeating a melodramatic exploit of a few moments before. Instead of a tableau of violent pose with the main figures centered at the front of the stage, there was a group silhouetted against the rear scene, making a picture nobler, though less energetic, in feeling than that conceived heretofore.

"Do you like the new study of the scene?" Mr. Zenatello was asked. "No, I do not," he replied.

"But it is more in accord with the libretto than the old way," argued the reviewer. "But you should not go by the libretto; you should be guided by your feeling." And the erstwhile Italian impersonator of Don Jose walked on until met by the director of the opera house. The two talked in Italian and the reviewer took part in the conversation as listener. English in a moment became the reigning language and a query was put in turn to the director about the change in the tableau on which the applause was just silencing.

"Was it Mr. Clement's way of interpreting the scene?" "No," replied Mr. Russell; "I altered the management of it myself for the sake of introducing a little change."

The operas of the fourth week at the Boston opera house are as follows: Monday, "Tosca," with Mme. Eames, Mr. Constantino and Mr. Polese; Wednesday, "Samson and Delilah," with the former cast; Friday, "Otello," with Mme. Eames, Mr. Zenatello and Mr. Polese.

At the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan hall, Friday evening, Dec. 15, 1911, at 8:15 o'clock, there will be a concert by the Conservatory or-

chestra and advanced students. G. W. Chadwick, conductor.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young violinist, who played at the Symphony concerts recently, gives a recital in Jordan hall Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock. Her program comprises the following pieces: Sonata, Tartini; concerto in E minor, Saint-Saens; "Chaconne," Bach; caprice, Kreisler; Hungarian dances, Brahms-Joachim.

CHICAGO MUSIC NOTES

The Chicago orchestra has the custom of giving popular concerts in its home season and it gave one at each of its eighth pair of performances at Orchestra hall, Chicago, Dec. 1 and 2. Among the pieces played were Smetana's "Bartered Bride" overture, Dvorak's orchestration of the Brahms Hungarian dances, selected movements from symphonies, Massenet's "Under the Linden" from Alsatian scenes, and the waltz from "The Rose Cavalier" of Richard Strauss. The composers on the program numbered 11.

Such a program, while not having the value of presenting any one composer or musical country in a strong light, has the interest of summing up the main characteristics of symphonic expression in a brief and telling statement.

The Chicago orchestra made preparations for its Boston appearance by presenting to its subscribers at its last concert before leaving home the program it plays in Boston. It is a program that nobody will call popular in the way the 11-composer program was. It is, however, a program that will claim the attention of practised orchestral listeners. A Strauss ("Don Juan") number and a Brahms (Symphony No. 2) number, together with an Elgar production (the violin concerto), are what Mr. Stock asks Bostonians to judge his orchestra by.

Popular the program is, of course, so far as the appearance of a distinguished soloist goes to make a symphony concert program popular. And experience shows that the solo appeal often is the popular one in Boston. Witness the full second balcony in Symphony hall on Boston Symphony rehearsal afternoons when a noted singer, pianist or violinist assists. Albert Spalding, the American violinist, comes with Mr. Stock and his men and he will have the credit of first playing the Elgar concerto in Boston in an orchestral concert.

SUES TO HOLD FIRMS LIABLE

The Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company of Revere has brought a bill in the superior court against Joseph Caunt of Boston, Thomas W. Gardner of Lynn, A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Rice & Hutchins, United States Rubber Company, United States Leather Company, Regal Shoe Company, and Singer Sewing Machine Company seeking to have the respondents held liable to pay the complainant the par value of the stock subscribed for or agreed to be taken by them until a judgment secured by the complainant against the First Worlds Shoe & Leather Fair Company is satisfied.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Scott & Co., Ltd., clothiers, now at 375 Washington street, have taken a lease of the store 340 Washington street and all of the chambers in the building 19-21 Hawley street, with which this store connects. They will at once make extensive alterations, which will include the remodeling of the entire front and the refitting of the interior in mahogany. The lessor is A. W. Perry and the lease was negotiated by Whitcomb & Co.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

So far Dorchester takes the lead today in quantity and quality of transfers. The estate at 33 and 35 East street, near Highland street, comprising two frame dwellings and 5471 square feet of land has passed from Hugh Duffy to Mary Seavoy. The property is valued by the assessors at \$10,400, of which the land carries \$1600.

Joseph Shaheen has invested in an improved property at 3 Rozelle street, near Adams street, Dorchester, together with 5479 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$7400, \$1400 being on the land. Jeremiah Dromey was the former owner.

Christian H. Lythans has sold to Annie W. Dooley, deed coming through Richard H. Weld, a frame dwelling at 227 Talbot avenue, at New England avenue, Dorchester. The whole tax value is \$8400. The ground area 2839 feet that carries \$900.

Final papers have been placed on record in the purchase by John P. McDonald and Harriet E. Collin of a frame house and lot situated 32-34 Lurien avenue, Dorchester. All is taxed at \$4800, with \$800 upon 2400 square feet of land.

FOREST HILLS SALE

Final papers have been passed in transfer from Joseph Kicham to John P. Carroll of the estate at 70 Woodlawn street, Forest Hills. The property consists of an attractive up-to-date three-family house and 3500 square feet of land assessed for \$6800. Robert T. Fowler of Jamaica Plain was the broker in this transaction.

EAST BOSTON AND REVERE

Annie Mazur has conveyed to Morris Shuman, through the office of Myer Dana, Kimball building, the three-story frame house at 21 Porter street, East Boston, together with about 1200 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$3300. The deed came through Jacob Swartz.

Through the same office, Jacob Swartz has conveyed to Abraham Fireman the two frame buildings, 62-68 Thornton street, Revere, containing about 3000 square feet of land, together with two three-apartment houses. The buildings are new and not yet taxed.

VOTE FOR NEW FIRE STATION

A special town meeting was held in Revere last night and it was voted to build the proposed new central fire station on the site of the wooden building which now serves that purpose in Broadway, opposite Central avenue. The meeting appropriated \$26,000 for the building, which will accommodate motor apparatus exclusively. Work on the station will be commenced at once.

SALES IN ROXBURY

Jacob Swartz has conveyed to Annie Mazur and Sarah Newman, through the office of Myer Dana, Kimball building, the frame 3-story house 5 and 7 Julian street, Roxbury, together with 2250 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$5400.

Max I. Konek has taken title to an estate at 41 Copeland street, near Louise park, Roxbury, consisting of a frame dwelling and 2722 square feet of land. All is assessed for \$6200, with \$1400 on the land. Jennie M. Ahern made the deed.

CHARLESTOWN PURCHASE

The F. W. Webb Manufacturing Company of New Jersey has purchased a site from Richard S. Lombard on Stacey street near Main street, Charlestown, containing 2800 square feet of land, on which stands a frame stable. The entire tax value is \$3700, of which the land carries \$2200.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
City of Boston to Jonathan H. Mann et al., near Common and Warren streets, rel.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Charles E. Pierce et al. to Milton C. Page, W. Ninth st.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Annie Mazur to Jacob Swartz, Porter st.; \$1.

Jacob Swartz to Morris Stulman, same; \$1.

ROXBURY
William J. Stober, mortgage, to Isaac Berg, Kings ter.; \$800.

James D. Coll, tr., to Maria E. Hughes, Highland Park ave.; \$1.

Jacob Swartz to Annie Mazur et al., Julian st.; \$1.

Jennie M. Ahern to Max I. Konek, Copeland st.; \$1.

Frank S. Waterman to Pamela A. Waterman, Washington st.; \$1.

DORCHESTER
Della D. MacDonald to Lucie J. MacDonald, Elton st.; \$1.

Jeremiah J. Dromey to Joseph Shaheen, Rozelle st.; \$1.

Harriet E. Collin to John P. McDonald, Lurien ave.; \$1.

Christian H. Lythans to Richard H. Weld, Talbot and New England ave.; \$1.

Richard H. Weld to Annie W. Dooley, same; \$1.

Patrick H. Callahan to Hugh Duffy, East st.; \$1.

Hugh Duffy to Mary Seavoy, East st.; \$1.

Thomas Grover et al. to Mary A. McGovern, Humphrey and Grover st.; \$1000.

Francis W. Kittredge, tr., to Bernard Dorey, Freeport st.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

William E. A. Clough to Charles H. Cronin, Temple st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.
Charles H. Cronin to Anne Swanton et al., same; rel.; \$1.
Joseph M. Kicham to John P. Carroll et al., same; w. \$1.
George W. Twombly to Gayton M. Hall, Colberg ave.; w. \$1.
Gayton M. Hall to Ida M. Twombly, same; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Richard S. Lombard to F. W. Webb Mfg. Co., rel.; \$1.
Charles H. Cronin to F. W. Webb Mfg. Co., rel.; \$1.
John Moran to Charles O. Parker, Lincoln st.; w. \$1.

CHELSEA

Sylvester Drinkwater to Frank Drinkwater, Cleveland ave.; 4 lots; q. \$1.
Jessie C. Pollis to Nellie F. McElhatton, Marlboro st.; \$1.
Edward Uminsky to John D. Bee, Jr., Suffolk st.; \$1.
Clement Freedman, mortgage, to Mary E. Macdonough, Marlboro st.; 2 lots; d. \$1250.
Abraham M. Tabaksky to Jacob Statinofsky, Beacon pl.; \$1.

WINTHROP

William A. Walton to David A. McDonald, Agnes st.; q. \$1.
Charles H. Cronin to William F. Dealey, Waldemar ave.; w. \$1.

REVERE

Juliette M. Shurtleff et al. to Francesco Desiderio, Revere st.; \$1.
William A. Walton to David A. McDonald, Fairfield st.; q. \$1.
Martha L. Janvin et al. to Walter A. Janvin, Waverly ave.; d. \$300.
Walter A. Janvin to Clarence E. Waldron, same; \$1.
Samuel P. Janvin to same, same; q. \$1.
Henry L. Houghton, mortgage, to Henry L. Houghton, Salem st.; d. \$250.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Medford st., 103, ward 3; Palmer & Parker Co., F. W. Dean Inc.; brick lumber storage.
Commonwealth av., 704, cor. Lawton st.; F. A. Norcross; brick tenements.
Chesterfield st., Alford st. and Lansdowne st., ward 17; J. C. Cobb, H. I. Cobb; brick garage.
Columbus st., 18; Walt & Bond; Dismore & Leach; brick manufacturing.
Fairmount st., 20, ward 17; Mechanics Iron Foundry Co.; wood crane shed.
Carroll st., 91, ward 23; J. Lehner et al.; John M. Brunette; wood light mfg.
Carroll st., 20, ward 22; B. M. Shea; wood storage.
Litchfield st., 41-47, ward 23; Garner & Goldberg, Gay & Proctor; wood dwellings.
Bigelow st., 26, ward 25; Eter Bros.; wood dwelling.
Hanover st., 40, ward 6; E. D. Codman, tr.; same; \$1.
Summer st., 248, ward 7; trustees of South Terminal Trust; alter mercantile.
Oneida st., 38, ward 9; Joseph Segal, F. A. Norcross; alter tenements.

LEVI P. MORTON TO SELL MANSION

NEW YORK—Former Gov. Levi P. Morton has given up his Fifth avenue home. The large residence at 681 Fifth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, has been placed in the market with no restrictions, the asking price being \$800,000. Mr. and Mrs. Morton will hereafter be included among the ever-increasing number of apartment house dwellers. Their home will be in the new 12-story apartment house at 908 Fifth avenue, on the northeast corner of Eighty-first street.

Through Pease & Elliman, as brokers, Mr. Morton yesterday took a long lease of the entire fourth floor, containing 24 rooms and six baths.

PLAN TO START WORSTED MILL

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—It has just been known that papers for the sale of the Johnson-Dunbar mills property to the Hoosac worsted mills have been passed. It is understood that work will immediately be started on the making over of the old Johnson mill into another large worsted mill and a large addition will also be built to the property now controlled by William Whitman of Boston. The full details of the plans of the Hoosac Worsteds Company are not obtainable, but the information thus far received would indicate that in a few months one of the largest woolen and worsted mills in this section will be in operation.

LIGHT COMPANIES LEASED BY ROAD

The New Haven road has turned the management of its large electric and gas companies in Connecticut over to the United Electric Light & Water Company by a sublease which gives the road a net income of \$365,000 annually for 994 years. The railroad acts with the controlled Connecticut (trolley) company and the Housatonic Power Company. The new company is understood to represent the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, practically the same group of men who originally financed the Connecticut Railway & Lighting properties. They are now taking them back in part.

RECEPTION TO BISHOP HUGHES

The feature of the meeting of the Boston Methodist Social Union, next Monday, will be a reception to Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, who will make an address. He received his collegiate and theological education in Ohio Wesleyan College and Boston University. The meeting and supper will be in Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building.

HOLYOKE PARK CHAIRMAN QUILTS

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Frederick A. McLane, chairman of the board of park commissioners, has resigned from the park board at the urging of Mayor White, who held him to a prelection assertion.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	
Ancona, for Naples-Genoa.....	Dec. 11
N. Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 11
K. A. Victoria, for Hamburg.....	Dec. 11
Minneapolis, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 11
Zealand, for Dover-Antwerp.....	Dec. 11
Baltic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 11
Kronp. Wilhelm for Bremen.....	Dec. 11
La Touraine, for Bremen.....	Dec. 11
New York, for Southampton.....	Dec. 11
Cameronia, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 11
Pannonia, for Gibraltar-Algiers.....	Dec. 11
Oceanic, for Southampton.....	Dec. 11
Mauretania, for London.....	Dec. 11
Normand, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 11
Laurentic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 11
Mauretania, for Bremen.....	Dec. 11
Main, for Dover-Antwerp.....	Dec. 11
La Provence, for Havre.....	Dec. 11
Princess Irene, for Bremen.....	Dec. 11
Philadelphia, for Southampton.....	Dec. 11
Minneapolis, for London.....	Dec. 11
California, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 11
Caroline, for Havre.....	Dec. 11
Toscanelli, for Havre.....	Dec. 11
Cornland, for Dover-Antwerp.....	Dec. 11
Oceanic, for Gibraltar-Algiers.....	Dec. 11
Lusitania, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 11
Normand, for Bremen.....	Dec. 11
Celtic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 11
de Piemonte, for Naples-Genoa.....	Dec. 11
Princess Irene, for Bremen.....	Dec. 11
President Grant, for Havre.....	Dec. 11
President Grant, for Havre.....	Dec. 11
Frederic Olaf, for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 11
Frederic Olaf, for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 11
Olympic, for Naples.....	Dec. 11
Frederic Olaf, for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 11
Frederic Olaf, for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 11
Sailings from Boston	
de Capoue, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 11
Numidian, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 11
Frederic Olaf, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 11
Frederic Olaf, for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 11
Winifreda, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 11

NEW MEXICO UPRISING SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY

WASHINGTON—According to information received by the federal authorities here a widespread movement to wrest control of the Mexican republic from President Madero and restore it to friends of former President Diaz will begin on or about Friday.

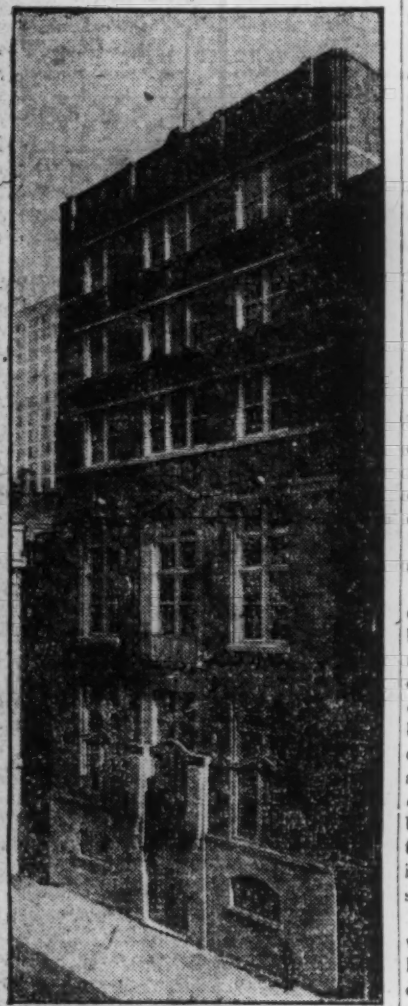
The war department has learned that General Orozco, who led the revolutionary forces for President Madero in northern Mexico in the last revolution, is at the head of an organized force of rebels in the vicinity of Juarez.

Back of the revolt, furnishing the money and arms, are said to be former President Diaz, former Vice-President Corral and former Minister of Finance Limantour.

The general uprising scheduled for Dec. 15 will not be against the small towns and cities of the interior, but against every port of entry, for the capture of all custom houses, the sources of revenue of the present administration.

The movement against all points in

New House for Workers for Municipal Welfare to Be Open by First of Year



CHICAGO CITY CLUB

the plan as known here will begin at the same hour of the same day. The head of the movement will be General Reyes, with a number of American soldiers of fortune, and English and German officers who have been hired by Reyes to lead the fighting.

It was learned Monday by agents of the department of justice that several shipments of arms and ammunition have been made to points in Texas from New York.

The war department is prepared to send troops at once and will probably dispatch the third and fourth regiments of cavalry, seven companies of field artillery and the third battalion of the fourth infantry from nearby northern posts.

CIVIC ORGANIZATION WILL HAVE SIX-STORY BUILDING OF ITS OWN

CHICAGO—By the first of the year the City Club of Chicago will be housed in its new six-story home on Plymouth court, near Jackson boulevard. The new building, constructed of Bedford stone and pressed brick, occupies a 50x95 foot lot adjoining the Chicago Automobile Club building. It will be entirely devoted to club uses, with the exception of a part of the top floor, which for a time will be occupied by the bureau of public efficiency.

Distinctive features of the new club are the large, high-ceilinged lounging and dining rooms on the second and third floors. These rooms are especially designed for the gatherings of members for discussion of public questions, these open-forum meetings being among the chief functions of the organization. The building has been under construction about a year.

The City Club is both a social and civic club, existing for the purpose of bringing together in informal association men who are interested in improvement of the political, social and economic conditions of the community. Its membership of about 1000 is divided into 25 civic committees for investigation into and reporting on conditions in the many departments of the city government. Upon recommendations of these committees the club uses its influence toward improvement of conditions deemed unsatisfactory.

Officers are: President, H. B. Fawcett; vice-president, S. T. Mather; treasurer, H. H. Rockwell; secretary, S. L. Adams; civic secretary, G. E. Hooker. The club's present quarters are at No. 210 S. Clark street.

U. S. W. V. ELECTION AT WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Edmund Rice, auxiliary, U. S. W. V., elected the following officers last evening: President, Mrs. Emma V. Haley of Reading; senior vice-president, Mrs. Elvira Cosman of Wakefield; junior vice-president, Mrs. Eva Bucks of Reading; chaplain, Mrs. Ada Ramsdell of Reading; treasurer, Mrs. Clara C. Feindel of Wakefield; conductor, Mrs. Molly MacMahon of Wakefield; assistant conductor, Mrs. Alice Barrett of Wakefield; guard, Mrs. Alice Clayton of Reading; and assistant guard, Mrs. Elizabeth Logan of Wakefield.

DOCK BOARD GETS REPORT HELD UP

At the request of the directors of the port of Boston confirmation of the report of the commission on the East Boston grade crossing plans at Orient Heights was delayed a month Monday by order of Judge Pierce of the superior court. Joseph A. Conry, one of the directors, appeared, Corporation Counsel Babson represented the city and Melvin O. Adams the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad.

The hearing was on the matter of confirming the report of the grade crossing commission which advises the depression of the railroad tracks at Orient Heights.

INDIANAPOLIS GETS NEW STAMPS

WASHINGTON—The new special registry stamps just issued by the post-office department have been placed on sale in Indianapolis. The design of stamp, which is to cover the 10-cent fee on registered mail, is the same as the ordinary postage stamp in size, the frame being a rectangle on end with an inner circle, within which is an eagle, with outspread wings, perched on a rock. Above the circle appear the words "U. S. Registry," and below it the denomination, "10 cents 10."

The postoffice department sent 50,000 of the stamps to Indianapolis and it estimates that the supply will be sufficient to last six months.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Maj. Herman Hall, twelfth infantry, to army service school, Ft. Leavenworth, Mo. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, retired.

Maj. Willard A. Holbrook, eighth cavalry, detailed in quartermaster's department, vice Maj. Letcher Hardemann, quartermaster, assigned eleventh cavalry, vice Maj. Alonzo Gray.

Maj. Frank G. Mauldin, inspector general from western division, to San Francisco, sailing Jan. 5 for Manila.

Capt. Graham L. Johnson, sixth infantry, from Washington to his regiment.

First Lieut. Francis H. Burr, seventh infantry, on expiration present leave of absence, to Ft. Leavenworth for duty pending arrival seventh infantry.

First Lieut. John S. Saurman, reserve corps, to Ft. Munroe.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, Jr., eighth infantry, from San Francisco to his regiment.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, from twenty-sixth infantry to sixth field artillery.

Leaves of absence: First Lieut. Ralph Dickinson, third infantry, three months; First Lieut. Condon C. McCormack, medical corps, one month and seven days from Dec. 24.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander H. G. Sparrow, from the Tennessee to the North Dakota as navigator.

Lieut. J. E. Pond, from the Buffalo to command the Lawrence.

Lieut. F. D. Burns, orders of Dec. 2, 1911, revoked.

Ensign H. G. Donald, from the Farragut to reserve torpedo divisions, Charleston, S. C.

Ensign J. H. Ingram, from the Hartford to the Tacoma.

Midshipman C. S. Gillette, from the Lawrence to the Farragut.

Medical Inspector E. P. Stone, to Las Animas, Col.

Pay Director G. W. Simpson, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the navy from Dec. 7, 1911.

Paymaster T. DeF. Harris, from naval training station, North Chicago (Ill.), to the New Jersey.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. P. Williams, from the New Jersey and will continue at New York city.

Professor of Mathematics O. G. Dodge, from special duty navy department to duty connection board of inspection for shore stations.

Paymaster's Clerk P. Hunt, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty the New Jersey, revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk G. W. Armstrong, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty the Birmingham.

Movements of Naval Vessels

ARRIVED

The Arethusa, at Charleston.

The Ohio, at Philadelphia.

The North Dakota and the Louisiana, at navy yard, New York.

The Whipple, the Hopkins, the Hull, the Truxton, the Paul Jones, the Stewart, the Farragut, the Lawrence and the Rowan, at Mare Island.

SAILED

The Yorktown, from San Jose de Guatemala for Amalapa.

The Utah, from Hampton roads for Pensacola.

The Colorado, from Honolulu for Hilo, Hawaii.

The Dryden, the McCall, the Paulding, the Terry, the Perkins, the Mayrant, the Sterrett, the Warrington and the Burrows, from navy yard, New York, for Charleston.

The North Dakota and the Louisiana, from Tompkinsville for navy yard, New York.

The Villalobos, from Changsai for Yochow.

The Washington and the North Carolina, from Santo Domingo City for Hampton roads.

The Petrel, from Key West for Pensacola.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—Representative Lemuel P. Padgett of Tennessee, chairman of the House naval committee, introduced a bill Monday to take from the bureau chiefs of the navy department any title higher than that which they hold in the line.

Gaston Lee Holmes of Mississippi and Charles L. Clifford of Massachusetts, midshipmen who were dismissed from the navy because they overstayed their leave in Norway last summer appeared before a sub-committee of the House naval committee Monday and asked that a bill be passed reinstating them.

They testified they got lost in the mountains and were unable to find their way back to the railroad station in time for return to their ship.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Second Lieut. James Pine granted two months' leave.

Constructor W. C. Bessolieve directed to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on official business connected with the revenue cutter service.

Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols granted 30 days' leave of absence.

Second Lieut. W. P. Wisnahr directed to proceed to New York as a witness before the board of local inspectors.

First Lieut. of Engineers H. L. Boyd preparatory orders to the Pacific coast.

Second Lieut. of Engineers N. B. Hall granted 37 days' leave, commencing Dec. 20.

Third Lieut. of Engineers H. N. Perham granted 20 days' leave, commencing Dec. 15.

Constructor J. Q. Walton directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

CITY ENTRANCE COST \$4,000,000

WINNIPEG—The first Great Northern freight train to arrive over its own tracks reached here recently. The Great Northern spent \$4,000,000 for this entrance into Winnipeg.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE—IDAHO

FOR SALE—40 acres cleared land near Jerome, Idaho; 2½ miles from railroad station; 13 acres in alfalfa; cash price \$75 per acre. Also 40 acres uncleared at \$35 per acre. G. H. RICHARDSON, 7 W. Madison st., Chicago, suite 906.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

FOR SALE—First mortgages in small amounts on improved homes in the city of Spokane; interest 7% semi-annually; absolutely safe; write me. H. S. MEADWIN, 304 Jameson bldg., Spokane, Wash.

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase heavy or others' interest in, guested estates, or loan on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY free, a postal brings it. Dept. 70, P. E. Leland, 31 Milk st., Boston.

STORES AND OFFICES

FOR RENT—in Buffalo, large modern fireproof building, suitable for department store, dry goods or furniture business. Address PARKER, HALL & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOM—PHILADELPHIA

WANTED—Room and board in private family for man and wife during part of winter, or small furnished housekeeping apartment or small house. References: J. WARNER JOHNSON, Cotuit, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD OFFERED RIVERFRONT SOLUTION BY RAILROAD HEAD

As a solution of Springfield's riverfront problem, the location of the tracks of the New Haven railroad on a raised embankment on the east side of the Connecticut river at Springfield, two tracks to run into the station as at present and the other four to continue directly north so as to pass under the Boston & Albany tracks is recommended by Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven road, in a letter to Edward H. Lathrop, mayor of Springfield.

The plans have the approval of James H. Hustis, vice-president of the Boston & Albany railroad. They are not approved by the citizens who want the east bank free from tracks, however. The Union station is to be left in its position, but raised to permit the extension of Dwight street.

The Boston & Albany tracks will be raised and Main street restored to its former grade. This also permits the extension of Water street under the Boston & Albany to connect with Fulton street.

Mr. Mellen further proposes that the Highland freight station be discontinued, the tracks from Lyman to State street being turned over to the Springfield Street railway for electrification and freight facilities being built from Shaker street.

The plan further contemplates the use of Hampden park as a joint freight terminal by the New Haven and the Boston & Maine and the raising of the Boston & Albany bridge, so as to carry the tracks over the connecting track of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven road, which now crosses at grade. This plan, worked out by Chief Engineer B. T. Wheeler of the New Haven, necessitates the construction of a high-way bridge at Court square instead of Vernon street as the ideal plan approved by the city provides.

QUINCY WATER WASTE REPORTED

QUINCY, Mass.—That two thirds of the water the city of Quincy buys from the metropolitan commission is lost through leaks in the pipe was the statement made Monday night by Commissioner of Public Works Bainbridge before the city council. This came out during the debate over an order appropriating \$1500 to follow leaks in the mains. The order passed after the commissioner told of breaks in the pipes where 200 gallons a minute were lost.

The special committee to investigate the gas situation in the city submitted a long report, in which the commissioners announce that they have ordered a reduction in the price of gas, beginning March 1, from \$1.40 to \$1.30 per 1000 feet.

An order for \$20,000 for the purchase of water meters was passed.

FIRM TO REWARD ITS SALESPERSON

The F. Vorenberg Company, No. 15 Winter street, the gift store, announces that it will give again to every salesperson in its employ a percentage of sales between now and Christmas. This cash distribution, about \$1500, is in addition to the regular pay received by the clerks, and is a reward for faithful work. A commission is paid on every sale, irrespective of the amount.

QUINCY D. A. R. TO BUILD A HOME

QUINCY, Mass.—Abigail Phillips, Quincy chapter D. A. R. met at the home of Mrs. George B. Damon, 129 Beach street, Monday evening, and voted to start a fund for the building of a permanent home.

NAME OF STATION CHANGED

CUMBERLAND CENTER, Me.—Hereafter the name of the Maine Central railroad station at Cumberland Center will be known as Cumberland Center rather than Cumberland Junction.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY
M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
171 LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
(The Gateway to the Everglades)
WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY
PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

FOR SALE—600 a. 500 a. good oyster land; 30 a. heavily and 30 a. partly cleared; 30 a. back, well built; easy terms. C. E. FORGY, 15 E. 10th st., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE—KANSAS CITY

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—11-room house, South Side, well built; easy terms. C. E. FORGY, 15 E. 10th st., Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSES FOR RENT

FOR LEASE—One of the choice estates in Meroux. Ideal neighborhood, ample grounds, fine outlook, commodious house, fully furnished, 10 rooms, bath and stable; 2 min. to electric, 4 min. to Wyoming station. Normal rent to right party. Seen by appointment. Write 34 Chestnut st., Melrose.

TO LET—House, 6 rms., den, bath, fireplace, garden; 2 min. to station; suburban town; 25 min. from So. Station. Box 506, Needham, Mass.

OFFICES—CHICAGO

PRACTITIONER
I WILL have some very choice, strictly modern offices in the new Casino theater building, corner N. Clark st. and Greenleaf at Rogers Park, Chicago, ready for occupancy about Feb. 1st, 1912; a splendid field for large demand for good workers. GEO. T. SWEN, 1502 Greenleaf ave.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MARGARET
5 West 35th Street, New York
Creator of latest styled GOWNS for any occasion, \$65 up. Positively no disappointment.

"PRETTY FRENCH HATS"
Smart, original, up-to-date and for all occasions; large selection; also petticoats and "oddments"; prices moderate; alterations; "LEERAF," 20 Alfred pl., W. So. Kensington Station, London, S. W.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD deliciously use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS; vanilla, lemon, etc.; 13 highest awards and medals.

BOOKS
Book and Art Exchange
203 BOWLES BUILDING,
Cor. Grand River Ave. & Griswold St.
Bibles, Books, Cards, Pictures,
Mottos, Quarterly Covers
and Lesson Markers.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard, Century, Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias; complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 319 Washington st., Boston.

BOOK AND ART SHOP
320 H. W. Heilmann bldg., Los Angeles, California; books, pictures, cards, mottos.

PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOKS
Leave leaf sample sheet by request. PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOK CO., 1300 So. Paseo pl., Kansas City, Mo.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD
700 PINE ST.

Trade Mark
Registered Dec. 5, 1905, U. S. Patent Office
ALFRED MATTHEWS, Batter, St. Louis

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people at modern prices.

J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS
Phone Bell Main 812.

GARDEN INN
Cor. Adams & Wabash. Second Floor.
Visitors to Chicago will find this lunch room very convenient, as it is in center of shopping district.

FURNITURE
HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Planes, Antiques, Etc.—Etc.—Etc.
L. LOWENSTEIN & SONS,
1250 Washington St., Tel. 32 Tremont.

WIRE WORKS
CHENEY BIGELOW
Bank and Office Railings
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TEL. 1386. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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WASHINGTON fruit, dairy and timber lands; great opportunities; free illustrated circulars, etc. THE RAYMOND REALTY CO., Fuyallup, Wash.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Sharp & Fyfe's Market
FANCY HEAVY CORNED BEEF
EASTERN DRESSED LAMB, PORK AND VEAL
SOUTH SHORE CHICKENS AND FOWL
HIGHEST QUALITY ONLY
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
132 Summer Street, Boston
Telephone Connection

Read what E. W. Sabine says:

"The washer is simply great. We could not get along without it. It is rightly named 'EASY.' We have seen and used a number of other washers and the 'EASY' beats them all out of the field."

EASY

Washes clothes by air 30 days' free trial. The EASY principle is to agitate the water by air pressure and force the suds through the fabric. The EASY washes lace curtains without injury and as effectively as it washes blankets or greasy overalls. Write today to DODGE & ZULL, C.S.S., Syracuse, N.Y.

Trade Mark
REDLEIF POLISHING DUST CLOTH
Cleans and polishes furniture and floors. Prepared to air pressure and force the suds through the fabric. The EASY washes lace curtains without injury and as effectively as it washes blankets or greasy overalls. Write today to DODGE & ZULL, C.S.S., Syracuse, N.Y.

FIX-ALL CEMENT
Water and Fire Proof; 1-lb. can \$1; 2-lb. can \$1.50. See Saturday's Monitor. HARRISON SUPPLY CO., Boston.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD deliciously use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS; vanilla, lemon, etc.; 13 highest awards and medals.

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Cor. Grand River Ave. & Griswold St.
Bibles, Books, Cards, Pictures,
Mottos, Quarterly Covers
and Lesson Markers.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard, Century, Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias; complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 319 Washington st., Boston.

BOOK AND ART SHOP
320 H. W. Heilmann bldg., Los Angeles, California; books, pictures, cards, mottos.

PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOKS
Leave leaf sample sheet by request. PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOK CO., 1300 So. Paseo pl., Kansas City, Mo.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD
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Trade Mark
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ALFRED MATTHEWS, Batter, St. Louis

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people at modern prices.

J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
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415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS
Phone Bell Main 812.

GARDEN INN
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Visitors to Chicago will find this lunch room very convenient, as it is in center of shopping district.

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WASHINGTON fruit, dairy and timber lands; great opportunities; free illustrated circulars, etc. THE RAYMOND REALTY CO., Fuyallup, Wash.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER—Young man, married, 20 years' experience, both inside and outside work, bridges, irrigation, drainage, land surveying and municipal improvements; permanent position; salary \$2,000. **W. V. LECH**, 505 E. Kemp av., Watertown, So. Dak. 18

CLERK—Young man, reliable, experienced handling dry goods, shoes, also machinery, good wishes position with manufacturing concern as shipping or order clerk. **W. A. NESTOR**, 2 E. BJORCK, 30 Walnut st., Denver, Colo. 19

ELECTRICIAN, 23, also telegraph and wireless operator, married, excellent experience, **W. W. OVERBERG**, 3556 12th st., Deuver, Colo. 12

MACHINIST, young man, 22, wishes position in machine shop. **S. W. GIBBS**, R. 2, RAK, box 54, Exeter, Neb. 19

MANAGER or wire chief small telephone office, 3 years' experience; salary \$80. **ALFRED H. BURNARD**, 4608 No. 22d st., Omaha, Neb. 19

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—HOMEMAKER—Young American, socially accomplished, fond of children, 10-18, East coast, and Europe, 10 years' experience as home manager and social secretary, wishes position, references. **MRS. A. F. FRANKLIN**, 327 West 101st st., New York city. 12

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., employment agencies, 110-118 East Second st., Los Angeles, Main 500, Home 10700; good help always in demand; help of all kinds furnished promptly. 16

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., employment agencies, 110-118 East Second st., Los Angeles, Main 500, Home 10700; good help always in demand; help of all kinds furnished promptly. 16

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FARM HAND—Young man who can do any kind of farm work wishes position; references. **W. E. BREWER**, 972 Ferry st., Eugene, Ore. 14

PORTER, JANITOR, houseman, all-around man, handy with tools, wishes position. **MRS. A. J. FRANKLIN**, 404 So. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. 18

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position with business family; competent, take full charge. **MRS. J. B. BROWNE**, 304 Ohio st., Los Angeles, Cal. 14

MANUSCRIPT, REVISION, Indexing, proofreading positions wanted by member **W. J. Broadbent**, Associated Writers, university references; experience in technical and newspaper work. **MRS. A. E. MILLER**, 233 Corey ave., San Francisco 10, Calif. 19

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced young lady desires position in Los Angeles or nearby town; can furnish references as stenographer and auditor. **MRS. M. C. PFEIFFER**, 4317 Angelus av., Los Angeles, Cal. 16

STENOGRAPHER desires position in Los Angeles; experienced stenographer, typist, shorthand writer. **MRS. EDNA HUBER**, general delivery, Portland, Ore. 16

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

JO COMPOSITOR wanted; union office; good education. **THE KING PRINTING CO.**, Bristol, Tenn. 16

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CLERICAL—Bright young girl, high school student preferred, who will exchange references for shorthand. **W. J. DUNSTON**, E. B. NEWMAN, 621 Bond bldg., Washington, D. C. 13

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, college graduate, experienced, familiar with painting business, well recommended, desires a position in Washington, D. C. **HENRY JR.**, gen. del. 16

CHAUFFEUR—Young man wishes position, driving and repairing auto; first-class references, private family preferred. **CHARLES WESTERVELT**, 1611 Appleton t., Baltimore, Md. 13

CLERICAL—Young man, well educated, highest of business school, a local and general office work, wishes position; farm work considered; salary secondary. **W. J. DUNSTON**, E. B. NEWMAN, 621 Bond bldg., Washington, D. C. 13

MANAGER—Office, executive ability, experienced and competent all details; efficient manager of sales force; excellent reference; at present with Chicago manufacturing company, but desire connection with mining company. **R. M. MCCLUDD**, Riverside, Ill. 14

SALESMAN wishes position, young, business ability; references. **C. B. FOX**, Shelburne, Mo. 18

SALESMAN wishes position with reliable house, having some experience on road and retail; can furnish reference or bond. **W. HOPKINS**, Winnsboro, La. 16

STORE MANAGER wishes position with good mining company, 20 years' experience. **CHAS. J. LANE**, Siloam Springs, Ark. 16

CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

GARDENER—Man and wife to take care of large estate, 100 acres, board to 8 men, hands. **W. T. MERRITT**, Brunkild, Manitoba, Canada. 13

FARMER—Man who is capable of planting and taking care of 10 acres of Irish potatoes, cabbage and onions; good wages; must be good worker. **W. T. MERRITT**, Brunkild, Manitoba, Canada. 13

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

TEACHER—Wanted, Normal trained, Protestant lady teacher for Rural School No. 6, Bertie, Welland Co., Ontario \$500; references. **W. T. MERRITT**, 912 Galt, Ex. 55, Smith, Stone Quarry, Ont. 13

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BASKET MAKERS, several experienced, wanted; also willow chairmakers. **FRED BRIT**, 10 Landas, 1011 1/2 St. George, Ont. 12

CHIEF OR COOK, disengaged, Dec. 27, desires position in either hotel or gentlemen's club; salary \$125. **JOSEPH VIANNA**, 3131 single, Joseph Vianna, Royal Farm and Training School, Strathbridge, Ont. 12

EMPLOYMENT wanted on a farm; no experience; would accept \$40 a year and board in South Africa. **ARTHUR ROBERTS**, 100 Westbourne, Bournemouth, S. Aust. Eng. 13

GUIDE—Englishman, educated, reliable, experienced, wishes position; would accept to visit to London. **JOHN C. BISHOP**, 70 St. Stephens rd., Hounslow, Middlesex, Eng. 13

SITUATION wanted by Englishman (#41); any place of rest or fruit farming; understands poultry, horses, cattle; would accept to visit to London. **JOHN C. BISHOP**, 70 St. Stephens rd., Hounslow, Middlesex, Eng. 13

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman, bright, cheerful, active, wishes position as companion to lady, or as housekeeper where no cooking. **MRS. A. J. FRANKLIN**, 327 West 101st st., New York city. 12

LOTHERY, care Mrs. Ackery, 5 Warrington road, Richmond, W. London, Eng. 14

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

TEMPORARY LULL EXPERIENCED IN SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE

Conditions Regarded as Favorable and the Outlook Bright—Advancing Prices Have Something to Do With Checking the Activity

Although the general condition of the shoe and leather business is favorable and the outlook particularly promising considering the usual disturbance attending a Presidential election period, the temporary postponement of business contracts, usual toward the year's close, has caused a lull which is plainly manifest. Were it not for the orders coming from the men now on the road, and the activity in the shoe factories, the situation might be called dull, as Lincoln street presents an aspect of that character. The traveling men are gradually returning and interviews with them show that the commercial interests throughout the country are active and optimism was noticeable everywhere.

The jobbing trade has been good and merchants expressed satisfaction with the fall business. The advance of values has interfered somewhat with booking orders for immediate use, and seriously affected contracting for future shipment. Buyers, while convinced that the situation might justify an advance, will wait until they visit the market in January before purchasing, and even then may not act with much freedom if shoe prices contain the full strength of the leather market.

Manufacturers regard the coming season as one in which business diplomacy and self protection will form component parts, and while an established trade has an equity which it has taken time, labor and expense to obtain, the wisdom of a compromising attitude may be considered rather than too closely adhering to the limit of business principles. That there will be some fine business tactics displayed during the coming visit of the buyers goes without saying, and a close watch of events will be maintained.

Men's fine shoes are receiving a steady run of business; the expected falling off which is usually experienced in December has not taken place to any extent. The factories are running on full time and appearances would indicate that the only closing down will be during the inventory week.

Those making men's medium priced footwear are receiving considerable benefit from the selling force now in the field, a number of fair-sized orders having been reported as coming from that source during the past week. There appears to be a liberal sampling of these goods which indicates an intention to substitute where the finer grade has advanced in price beyond the buyer's limit.

Men's heavy shoes, nailed, and good-year wets, are more freely ordered than any other line of men's goods, and manufacturers are driving their plants to capacity limits, and even then they are unable to supply all who may be on the waiting list.

Chrome side leather is slow in delivery, while kangaroo, satin and splits are also behind in shipments.

Boys' and youths' shoes are much affected by high leather prices, and few case orders have come from the road men, though sampling has been very satisfactory.

This is a harvest month for men's slippers, and all hands are busy trying to finish up what Christmas goods remain to be shipped. An average trade is reported.

Orders for warm goods are considered "all in" and what duplicates arrive are additionally accepted. The season's trade has not been large, few factories reaching the figures of last year. The line has always been susceptible to weather conditions, therefore the amount of gross output can never be safely predicted.

Orders for children's shoes show little change from the favorable weekly reports which have been received for a year or more. The salesmen are still away, and, it is said, are having a good trade.

Factories making ladies' goods are receiving more orders than they are turning out, and manufacturers are assured of a steady run for the balance of the winter. The variety of colors now demanded gives a bright fancy effect to the lines, but white and black form the major part. Button boots are leading all other styles, the higher the better; and the more buttons they have the better suited consumers appear to be. The warm portion of 1912 is called the white season, and the buyers are so confident of it that some have shown unusual boldness in ordering, both as regards size of lots and early deliveries.

Reports regarding prices vary, some claiming that an advance is imperative, while others state that little or no change has taken place, although admitting that conditions may compel it if the leather market holds firm.

The leather situation is good from the tanner's standpoint. The demand is steady; and with the prices under full control of the dealers, it would be difficult to improve matters as far as the distributors are concerned, and the optimistic expressions heard throughout the market reflect satisfaction.

Hemlock sole leather sold freely the past week. The transactions, though not abnormally large individually, were many, and the average size of the lots exceeded that of any week for months. A goodly number of cable orders were received with hurry shipments included. A few foreign buyers were in the market and their contracts help run the week's sales of the foreign departments up to large figures.

A GOOD INCREASE TELEPHONE STATIONS DURING PAST YEAR

Despite business depression and a disposition on the part of its operating companies to go rather slowly in new construction the American Telephone system for the year to end the last of this month will make a gain in stations of slightly over 600,000 compared with 540,027 in 1910, over 1900. Had the annexation of so-called "connecting stations" which are independent companies connected with the Bell system, been as rapid as last year, the gain in 1911 would have equaled that of 1910.

As it is, the American Telephone Company will have on Dec. 31 a total of 6,500,000 stations, of which 4,500,000 will be Bell stations proper and 2,000,000 stations of connecting companies. In this connection it is important to note that American Telephone now has a greater number of connected stations than all of the independents in the country put together. According to the most accurate estimates possible there are today in the United States only 1,800,000 independent stations, which compare with the 2,036,000 already connected with the Bell service.

The reason is fairly obvious. The demand of the public is for universal service. The independents heard the call and came in under the Bell wing. There has been influx of this kind which in six short years has jumped the number of connected stations from a trifling 287,000 to 2,036,000. Today the trend of public opinion is not to find measures to restrain such affiliation with the Bell lines, but to devise means to compel the Bell companies to connect with still more independent lines. There are several cases already in the courts and the day of universal connection with all independents is probably not far distant.

BOSTON & MAINE EXPENSES HIGH

In the statement of earnings of the Boston & Maine for July and for the four months operating income was reduced by over \$300,000 or 9.46 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The increase in gross earnings amounted to nearly \$200,000 or 1.24 per cent but there was a rise in operating expenses of over \$500,000, or 4.9 per cent, which left net earnings smaller by more than \$400,000 or 9.53 per cent. Outside operations were slightly more profitable, but the gain in that department was more than offset by an increase in taxes.

The operating ratio of the road for the four months of the current fiscal year was 73.9 per cent as against an operating ratio of 71.06 per cent and an operating ratio for the last fiscal year of 78.4 per cent. The heavy maintenance expenditures of late have been responsible for the higher operating ratio as gross earnings have increased, the freight receipts reflecting considerable improvement. The additions to the road's equipment have also been large.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Marengo, Hull, Eng., with 59 bbls. grapes.
Str Ontario, Norfolk, with 450 boxes oranges, 260 bags peanuts.
Str Gloucester, due tomorrow from Norfolk, has 40 barrels kale, 775 boxes oranges.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples, 3092 bbls, 3872 bxs; cranberries, 31 bbls; Florida oranges, 2263 bxs; California oranges, 1152 bxs; lemons, 170 bxs; California deciduous fruit, 1 car; pineapples, 125 cts; grapes, 259 bbls, 1000 carriers; raisins, 3895 bxs; figs, 96 pkgs; dates, 867 bxs; peanuts, 260 bags; potatoes, 28,742 bush; sweet potatoes, 823 bbls; onions, 500 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 4218 pkgs; last year, 3917 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.25@5.75, in wood, clear \$4.60, winter wheat patents \$4.60@4.90, straight \$4.30@4.65, clear \$4.15@4.40, Kansas hard winter patents, in jute \$4.75@5.25, rye flour \$3.10@5.80; Graham flour \$4.05@4.80.
Corn—Carlots, on spot, new No. 3 yellow 71½c, new yellow 71c; to ship from the West, all rail, new No. 3 yellow 69½c@70c, new yellow 69c@69½c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 56c, No. 2 55½c, No. 3 55c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 55½c@56c, 36 to 38 lbs 55c@55½c, 34 to 36 lbs 53c@54c.
Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.48@1.52, 10-lb bag, granulated, \$3.90@4.10, bolted \$3.80@4; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50@5.80 bbl, cut and ground \$6.05@6.40.

Milled—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$27@27.50, winter \$27.25@27.75; middlings \$27@29; mixed feed \$28@31, red dog \$31.75, cottonseed meal \$30.50, hominy feed \$31.65, linseed meal \$38.50, stock feed \$30.50, gluten feed \$32.40.
Hay and straw—Western, choice \$26.50@27.50, No. 1 \$25.50@26, No. 2 \$21.50@24, No. 3 \$18@19, No. 1 Canadian \$25@25.50; straw, rye \$19@20, cut \$9.50@10; Butter—Northern creamery 35@36, western creamery 35c.

Eggs—Fancy nearly henner 48c@50c, eastern (best) 42c@46c, western (best) 33c@34c.

Beans—Pea (choice) per bu \$2.55@2.60, medium choice (hand picked) \$2.30@2.50, California small white \$2.65@2.70, yellow eyes (best) \$2.40@2.50, red kidneys (choice) \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine (per 2-bu bag) \$2.05@2.15, sweet potatoes (per bbl) \$3@3.75. Onions—Connecticut river (100-lb bag) \$1.75@2.50, York state (per 100-lb bag) \$1.95@2.00.

Fruit—Pineapples (per crate) \$2@3, cranberries (Cape Cod) per bbl \$6.50@9.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today—2753 lbs 2510 bxs 169,000 lbs butter, 250 bxs cheese, 1427 cs eggs. 1910—961 lbs 1690 bxs 53,814 lbs butter, 257 bxs cheese, 915 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
NEW YORK—Today—9852 pkgs butter, 1321 bxs cheese, 5187 cs eggs. 1910—9707 pkgs butter, 2387 bxs cheese, 11,224 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram
Butter market unsettled; specials, 35c; extras, 34c; held specials, 34½c; Cheese market firm; held specials, 16c; average fancy, 15½c@15¾c; fresh specials, 14½c@15½c.

Egg market unsettled; extra firsts, 34c@35c; firsts, 31c@33c; rec. firsts, 22½c@23½c; special marks, 24c@25c.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Dec. 11 at 30½c.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market steady Dec. 11; ex 35c, No. 1 pkg stk 22c, receipts 7781. Egg market firm; 1sts 28 to 30c, ordinary 1sts 25 to 27c; receipts 1787.

ELGIN, Ill.—Butter market firm Dec. 11 at 35c.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian—Colored 70.6, white 70.

A STOCK ISSUE IS AUTHORIZED

MONTREAL—Directors of Canadian Pacific have authorized the issuance of \$18,000,000 of new stock to be offered to stockholders in the ratio of one new share for every ten shares held at \$150 per share.

The last block of stock put out by Canadian Pacific was in November, 1909, when \$30,000,000 was offered stockholders at \$125 per share. This was the first issue of stock at more than par.

With Canadian Pacific at 240½, its closing price Monday, the new \$18,000,000 issue works out a "right" worth \$8.25 apiece.

CARNegie STEEL BIG PAY-ROLLS

PITTSBURGH—It is understood that the pay-roll, for the employees of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead the past two weeks amounted to about \$300,000, the largest in some time, while the pay-rolls for the various Monongahela and Turtle Creek Valley industries amounted to \$400,000.

LOWER PRICES FOR STEEL ENCOURAGE LIBERAL ORDERS

Unfilled Tonnage of Steel Corporation Has Largest Increase in November of Any Month in Two Years

SALES OF PIG IRON

NEW YORK—November's unfilled tonnage statement of the Steel corporation shows the largest increase reported in two years, and indicates that low prices for steel products are beginning to bring in business.

Not since the price war of 1909 has the Steel corporation reported an increase in tonnage as large as last month. From March 31, 1909, to June 30, 1909, there was an increase of 518,000 tons; from June 30, 1909, to Sept. 30, 1909, 639,000 tons, and from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1909, 1,131,000 tons. But these were three months' periods, whereas the increase of 447,072 tons for November, 1911, was for a single month.

The largest increase for a single quarter during the price war of 1909, was 1,131,000 tons, or 337,000 tons a month. The increase last month was at the rate of 1,343,000 tons per quarter, a figure more than 200,000 tons in excess of the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1909.

During November, 1911, the Steel corporation must have booked a great deal more business than was generally supposed. Belief prevailed that last month it averaged about 40,000 tons a day, but incoming business must have been even more. Increase of 447,827 tons reported was 17,216 tons per business day. In other words there was booked 17,216 more tons of steel for sale than delivered to customers. Possibly reduced mill operations helped to show the large increase in bookings, but not to extent reflected in the figures. Had the corporation received only 40,000 tons of business a day in November, deliveries of steel, in order to show the gain in bookings reported, would have been less the excess of 17,216 tons a day or 22,784 tons a day.

As deliveries in October were about 32,000 tons a day, and percentage operations showed little change last month compared with October, the theory that the increase was at the expense of such a drastic shrinkage in steel deliveries cannot be accepted. The only plausible explanation seems to be that incoming business the latter part of November was sufficient to bring average tonnage well above 45,000 tons a day. On this basis average incoming business was at a rate comparing favorably with price war period of two years ago, and should tend to further strengthen sentiment in steel circles. If there is no let-up in volume of orders, increased production will be necessary. Tonnage now on the books is equivalent to close to 4½ months' production at present rate of consumption.

It is believed that a large percentage of the increase in unfilled tonnage in November was due to heavy sales of pig iron by Tennessee Coal & Iron. It was estimated that the corporation sold close to 200,000 tons the latter part of last month.

The favorable statement will have an important bearing on steel prices from now on. It is felt that before the close of the month prices will be higher, but no sharp advance is anticipated.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine continues to move only in limited quantities, but the market retains a firm undertone in sympathy with Savannah, and dealers quoted 51½@52c.

Rosin—Moderate quantities are moving into channels of consumption and the market is fairly strong in tone and values are somewhat higher. The New York Commercial quotes: Common, \$6.50; Gen. Sam. E. \$6.05; graded B, \$6.70; D, \$6.75; E, \$6.80; F, \$6.80; G, \$6.85; H, \$6.90; I, \$6.90; K, \$7.10; M, \$7.30; N, \$7.40; WG, \$7.90; WW, \$8.20. Tar and pitch—Consumers continue to buy in a small jobbing way and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.75@6 for tar and \$4.25@4.50 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 49¼@49½c; sales, 440; receipts, 419; exports, 616; stocks, 39,453. Rosins firm; sales, 3113; receipts, 1993; exports, 1854; stock 123,425. Prices, WW, \$7.50; WG, \$7.50; N, \$7.10; M, \$6.90@6.95; K, \$6.75; I, \$6.55@6.57½; H, \$6.55; G, \$6.52½@6.55; F, \$6.47½@6.55; E, \$6.45; D, \$6.42½; B, \$6.40.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$5.75. Spirits firm; machine, 48c. Tar firm, \$1.80. Turpentine firm, hard, \$3.50 soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine firm, 36s. Rosin, American line, steady, 18s 9d. Rosin, American standard, quiet, 15s 6d.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS BONDS

CHICAGO—Forthcoming issue of \$6,767,200 Chicago Railways "A" bonds will retire \$5,000,000 notes Feb. 1. They have been held as collateral for the notes. Their recent sale closed the series A mortgage. Chicago Railways A's are around 97 and the B's around 90.

DIVIDENDS

Homestake Mining Company declared a regular monthly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 26.

The Puritan Trust Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 28.

American Surety Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, and 3 per cent extra, payable Dec. 30.

The La Rose Consolidated Mines Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 20.

The Virginia Chemical Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15.

The National Licorice Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 30.

The Nipissing Mines Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent.

The Boston Insurance Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 26.

The Lindsay Light Company of Chicago declared a regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable to stock of record Dec. 15.

Union Bag & Paper declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 15, to stock of record Dec. 30.

The McCrum-Howell Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of ¼ of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 2.

The directors of the State Street Trust Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 8½ a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

National Sugar Refining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

The Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4.75 a share, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15.

May Department Stores Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Royal Baking Powder Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 15.

The Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 19.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on preferred and 1¼ per cent on common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Underwood Typewriter Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock and 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 1, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend, payable Jan. 2 at rate of 4 per cent per annum. Bowers Savings Bank has declared its rate of interest at 3½ per cent per annum.

City Railway of Chicago has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and extra 1¼ per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 19. A year ago City Railway declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

The United Fruit Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The Nipe Bay Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 12)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:
Auburn, N. Y.—G. H. Briggs, Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—B. M. Graham, U. S.
Ogden Utah.—Joseph Flueger of Pingree Bros. & Co., Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Meltzer of Barnett Shoe Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. S. Schwartz, U. S.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Max Secherman of Secherman & Gross.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, England—Peter Allison of Davies & Co., Ltd., Tour.
Cincinnati, O.—D. A. DeHaan of The Plant-Butler Co., Essex.
Danvers, N. J.—F. Harrington, Essex.
Frankfort, Ger.—Max Kaufman of Leopold Kaufman, Essex.
Frederickton, N. B.—J. A. Reid of Hartt Boot & Shoe Co.
Glasgow, Scot.—J. E. Martin of W. & J. E. Martin.
London, Ont.—E. E. Donovan of Cook, Fitzgerald Co.
Newark, N. J.—G. M. Denny of James A. Bantier.
Philadelphia, Pa.—G. H. Allen of McAdoo & Allen, U. S.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis, James & Co., U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—A. J. Bolton.

HARRIMAN LINE EARNINGS

It is understood that November traffic of the Harriman lines showed improvement over October and that a better comparison will be made with last year than has been the case in many months past. It is also understood that net returns were practically on a parity with November of last year.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Increase of Dividend Rate to Seven Per Cent Basis to Be Justified by Operations—Expenses Are Kept at a Low Level

That the recent action of Atlantic Coast Line directors in increasing its dividend from a 6 per cent to a 7 per cent basis was a conservative one is indicated by the remarkably good results which have been obtained from operation of this "Walters property" during the past three years. Since 1908, Atlantic Coast Line's gross earnings have increased over \$5,000,000, or 21.4 per cent, while surplus after dividends has increased from \$31,777 in 1908 to \$3,942,242 in 1911, or equal to 6.09 per cent on the \$50,964,000 common stock outstanding.

Because of drastic changes in the classification of revenues and expenses, put into effect on July 1, 1907, by mandate of the interstate commerce commission a justifiable comparison of earnings prior to that date is not possible. It is interesting, however, to note how the company has fared since 1902, the year when it acquired a 51 per cent interest in the \$60,000,000 stock of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Since that time gross earnings have almost quadrupled, while surplus after dividends has increased over five-fold, as is illustrated in the following tabulation:

	Gross	Net	Surplus
1911	\$31,622,440	\$11,174,969	\$3,942,242
1910	29,810,528	11,196,111	3,753,617
1909	28,144,044	9,200,703	1,879,382
1908	26,771,529	7,057,510	31,777
1907	24,908,448	7,184,151	31,777
1906	22,222,902	8,777,134	125,860
1905	20,544,975	8,454,511	2,364,647
1904	19,682,456	7,772,119	1,278,953
1903	5,540,329	3,810,539	775,055

Unlike its more northerly neighbors, Atlantic Coast Line is essentially a low-cost operator. In no year has the expenses of operation ever consumed over 73 per cent of gross. The average proportion of expenses to gross over a 10-year period has been 63.80 per cent, and during this period they have been as low as 53.43 per cent. During the year just closed, there was a certain increase in expenses attending the larger gross business, amounting to \$1,833,382, or about 22 per cent over 1910. The expense account was augmented through increased cost of transportation, which consumed over 33 per cent of gross, as compared with about 30 per cent last year.

The proportion of gross earnings that has gone into maintenance, equipment, traffic expenses and cost of conducting transportation during the past three years has been as follows:

	1911	1910	1909
Maintenance of way 12.41%	12.41%	12.61%	13.64%
Maint. of equipment 14.49	14.49	14.24	14.08
Traffic expenses 1.09	1.09	1.07	1.05
Transp. expenses 33.33	30.91	32.59	

Working capital of the Atlantic Coast Line was increased from \$11,867,893 in 1910 to \$15,674,693 for the fiscal year just closed. The company's improved cash position is accounted for by the sale of \$5,338,300 treasury bonds, \$3,000,000 unified 4s at 90 and \$2,338,300 convertible 4 per cent debentures at 98. As the stock did not reach the conversion point last year, no new stock was issued, but with the company's increased dividend, the remaining \$10,500,000 bonds will probably be brought in for conversion, which will increase the common stock outstanding to \$65,000,000.

The outlay occasioned by the company's increased capitalization should not prove a burden, for its cash position is now vastly improved, as is indicated below:

	Cur. assets	Cur. liab.	Work. cap.
1911	\$19,550,355	\$3,855,092	\$15,674,693
1910	15,500,712	3,632,819	11,867,893
1909	8,851,067	5,042,623	2,908,434
1908	8,725,328	4,086,203	4,639,125
1907	8,169,339	7,329,864	839,475
1906	8,556,203	5,758,321	2,797,882
1905	8,768,372	4,833,433	3,934,939
1904	6,538,721	4,659,124	1

THE HOME FORUM

ENGLISH TEACHING IN SCHOOL

ONE of the Chicago papers has lately put in a plea for nobler treatment of classic authors in schools than at present often prevails. Citing Dr. Van Dyke's statement that the most glorious writers become tedious to children when they are presented as mere subjects for grammatical and literary analysis, the writer asks squarely that writers of a mediocre standing be used, if necessary, to teach language structure, and the really good books be saved for the child's delight and higher inspiration.

It would seem that the tendency in schools is already to correct this abuse of great literature, not by substituting mediocre writing for the classics, but by a more logical process of instruction. It is seen that study of the mere technical excellences of literature before the essential beauty and power of great writing has waked the child to hearty interest in books as if foolish as to teach children scales and finger exercises before they have learned to recognize and enjoy music.

Teachers in both subjects are learning that a little love will go a long way toward real education. If children are given such musical and literary experience as appeals to the love of beauty and nobility in the child heart they rapidly acquire, quite unconsciously, a great deal of culture which no amount of grinding ever gives. This is seen in children where books and music are a normal part of the home environment. Such children know about the splendid things of literature and history as some other children know neighborhood gossip, and appreciate a beautiful melody as many others respond to musical trash. The child does not so much need to be taught as to be given the right things to use, and left to work out his own understanding of them. Then when this natural interest in what is of good report has been waked and has begun to develop love, the heart of culture, the essence of any true culture, the child is ready to go at the necessary drill work with intelligent understanding and interest.

Analysis of the linguistic structure and form of great writing is interesting to all who have learned to love good writing. Children do not, however, need to know that nouns and verbs bear a certain grammatical relation to each other before they use them correctly. More and more time in schools is given to encouraging children to express themselves

in English and to form their linguistic habits on those of good writers, by familiarity, and less and less to an effort to make a mechanical rule do the work of example and self-expression.

Nothing ever yet was rightly learned by rule. The letter of anything is destructive when separated from the essential meaning. Many people can write charming English who could not possibly construe a sentence by the book. They seem to know intuitively the relations of words, and what goes with what and how; but could not for 40 red apples tell any one what a prepositional phrase is or explain a predicate adjective.

Garnet Deposit Exceptional

A garnet deposit of exceptional possibilities has been discovered on an island situated in St. Michaels bay, southern Labrador, about 35 miles north of Belle Isle in the straits. The vein occurs on the south side of the island near the edge of the cliff, and is exposed for about 330 feet in length and 11 feet in width. It is composed of crystals of garnet about the size of large oranges, with sufficient matrix (a flinty quartz and mica) to hold them together.

On the north side, about 60 feet from the solid vein and running parallel with it, are smaller crystals, but much further apart. Beyond the 330 feet in length the rock is covered with soil, and it is assumed this soil covers the extension of vein. Over the south side edge of the cliff, which is almost perpendicular, the large garnets are profusely exposed down to about sea level. This shows that the supply is almost inexhaustible and that they can be quarried at a minimum of cost.

The garnet has been tested for abrasive work and pronounced superior for that purpose to any found elsewhere. It is also thought that slabs of any size and thickness can be cut and polished. If so, it will be interesting to building trades, as they would be exceedingly handsome, durable, attractive, and new for both inside and outside ornamental work. Shipping facilities are excellent, the water being deep, and there is perfect security for the largest ships.—Government Consular Report.

Fifteen years ago Moscow started a city pawnshop. Since then it has lent more than \$27,000,000 on nearly 7,000,000 articles left in pawn.—Indianapolis News.

From "Corn"
BY SIDNEY LANIER

I WANDER to the zigzag-corned fence Where sassafras, entrenched in brambles dense, Contests with stolid vehemence The march of culture, setting limb and thorn, Like pikes, against the army of the corn. There, while I pause, before mine eyes, Out of the silent corn-ranks, rise Inward dignities And large benignities and insights wise, Graces and modest majesties. Thus, without tith, I house a wondrous yield; Thus, without theft, reap another's field, And store quintuple harvests in my heart concealed.

O steadfast dweller on the selfsame spot— Type of the home-fond heart, the happy lot!— Deeply thy mild content rebukes the land Whose flimsy homes, built on the shifting sand, Of trade, forever rise and fall With alternation whimsical, Enduring scarce a day, Then swept away By swift engulfments of incalculable tides.

Whereon capricious Commerce rides. Look Across this little vale, thy continent, To where, beyond the mouldering mill, Yon old deserted Georgian hill Bares to the sun his piteous aged crest And seamy breast, Yet restless-hearted children left to lie Untended there beneath the heedless sky.

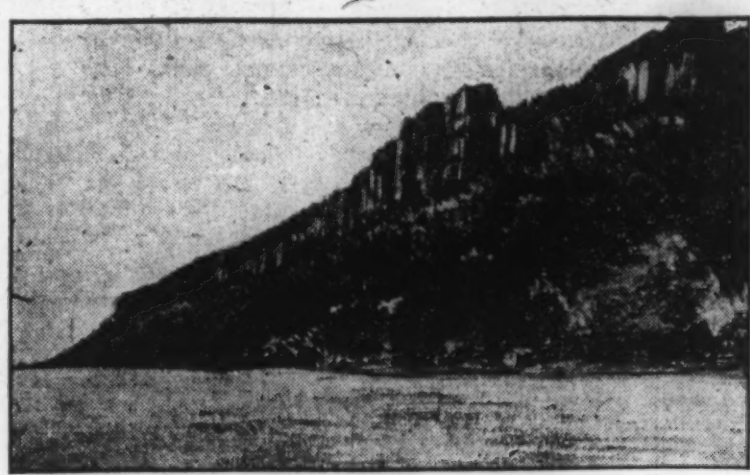
Old hill! old hill! thou gashed and hairy Lear Whom the divine Cordelia of the year E'en pitying Spring, will vainly strive to cheer— King, but too poor for any man to own.

Disowned, undaughtered and alone, Yet shall the great God turn thy fate, And bring thee back into thy monarch's state And majesty immaculate;

So, through hot waverings of the August morn, A vision of great treasures of corn Thou bearest in thy vasty sides, forlorn.

For largesse to some future holder heart That manfully shall take thy part, And tend thee, And defend thee, With antique sinew and with modern art.

BEAUTY OF FAMOUS RIVER



GLIMPSE OF THE PALISADES ALONG THE HUDSON

PERHAPS no river in the world has a more lovely beauty than the Hudson where it sweeps along past the Palisades. The stream has been compared with many famous rivers, but it retains still its own individuality, unlike anything else, unless it be the wonderful reach of the coast below Sorrento where the drive to Amalfi and Cava lies along the blue Mediterranean. The impression which the Hudson at the Palisades makes on the traveler approaches in grandeur this splendid panorama of the Mediterranean and that is a great deal to say of a river.

The Palisades mount from 200 to 500 feet and extend along a course of about 18 miles. It is hard sometimes to remember that New Jersey runs cheek by jowl with the river for a considerable distance above New York, and therefore

that the Palisades are a feature of the Jersey mountain glories.

The rock is basaltic, and the usual columnar structure of this volcanic rock is hinted here, though it has not the remarkable formation of such a natural wonder as Fingal's Cave.

Seen from the river on a boat trip, when the rising sun turns them rosy, the Palisades have a fairylike enchantment, ethereal and yet majestic like a structure raised by the most delicate art.

The Catskill mountains higher up the Hudson are the scene of the story of "Rip Van Winkle," which Washington Irving made a household possession for all readers of English. Irving's home, "Sunnyside," is near Tarrytown, not far from the upper end of the Palisades, but on the opposite bank of the river.

Art Academy's Efforts

GOOD work on a large and comprehensive scale is apparently being done by the North British Academy of Arts, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., which was founded in 1908. For the third year in succession it is granting 12 free open scholarships in music, a hearing being given to all applicants and the 12 most deserving accepted as adopted pupils at the academy and taught free.

Free scholarships in art and in commerce are also offered to those who are necessitous, persevering and anxious to succeed in life and the academy defrays the expenses of deserving students in any part of the empire.

It brings together the employer and those in search of work and in its endeavor to improve the homes of workingmen it gives prizes for the best-kept houses, for pot plant and window box gardening by children of the poor and for essays tending to the betterment of humanity or of the animal kingdom. Under its auspices, exhibitions of work done by the members in oil and water color and statuary are held periodically in London, Newcastle and York and other large centers.

Becoming a Gentleman

How to form a young gentleman as he should be. . . . It is fit his governor should be himself well bred, understanding the ways of carriage and measure of civility in all the variety of persons, times and places, and keep his pupil, as much as his age requires, constantly to the observation of them. This is an art not to be learnt or taught by books. Nothing can give it but good company and observation joined together.—Locke: Thoughts on Education.

Taking Pleasure Seriously

One of the modern versions of the "need of distraction" theory is found in the following story from the Washington Star:

"You don't seem to be making much progress in golf."

"No," replied the player. "It worries me. Do you know, I sometimes wish I was back at business so as to have something to take my thoughts off the game."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Iron Horse Collar

A big, powerful man came into the office one day carrying a full sized iron horse collar.

"I am a blacksmith from Canada," he said. "I hammered this out on the anvil. It is going to be used instead of ordinary leather collars."

It weighed 40 pounds.

"How is a horse to carry this load around his neck and draw a heavy load as well?" he was asked.

"This is a little heavier than it need be," he explained. "It will be all right."

An effort was made to dissuade him from wasting money on a horse collar that weighed 40 pounds, but he was sure of his ground.

Six months later the Canadian returned with another collar, an improvement on the original and which weighed but 15 pounds.

Three times the man came back. Each time he brought with him a new metal

Picture Puzzle



What animal?

Answer to punctuation puzzle: That that is, is. That that is not, is not. Is not that it? It is.

GOD'S REQUIREMENTS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN the sixth chapter of Micah, after discussing the inadequacy of sacrifice and offering to atone for evil and reconcile man to God, the prophet graphically presents the true idea of atonement in the words: "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Here we have implied the thought of reformation and right living as necessary steps toward walking with God, being at one with Him. In the phrases, "to do justly" and "to love mercy," one may find summed up all of one's duty to his fellow men. To do justly is to meet all of the requirements of the moral law. The idea of justice includes such conceptions as liberty, equality, honesty, uprightness, in short it pictures the normal, orderly, law-abiding individual whose consciousness is the good soil where the seed of Truth most easily takes root and brings forth fruit a hundred fold.

In the phrase "to love mercy" we have epitomized the gospel of love. Here we have the thought of compassion and forgiveness and brotherly love, the picture of the truly Christ-like character though the world may not always thus recognize the Christian. It is told in Luke's gospel that as Jesus was passing through Jericho, a publican by the name of Zacchaeus, in his eagerness to see the Messiah, climbed up into a sycamore tree to watch him as he passed. But his smallness of stature did not hide his greatness of heart from the one who saw beyond all outward things. From all the throng about him Jesus chose this man,

whom they called a sinner, as the one with whom he would that day abide. And Zacchaeus, we read, received his guest joyfully, and showed that he had caught some glimpse of the Christ ideal when he claimed fellowship on the ground of loving mercy and doing justly. "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold!" That this record of honest and kindly deeds was a mark of true religion Jesus admitted when he called the publican a son of Abraham, showing that those were truly of the household of faith who proved that faith by their deeds.

In the rich young ruler we have an example of an opposite type from Zacchaeus. Here was a man recognized by all as an exemplary religious leader, one who from his youth up had scrupulously obeyed the law. That Jesus approved his honor and integrity is evident, for the account says that he beholding him, loved him. But the youth's sorrow at the searching demand, "Go, sell all that thou hast and follow me," showed that he was not yet ready to forsake all selfishness and humble himself to walk with God.

From these examples it would seem that Jesus saw that by doing justly and loving mercy mortals would have their eyes opened to the reality and supremacy of good and lose their faith in the power of evil. Mrs. Eddy voices the same thought in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, when she says, "Radiant with mercy and justice, the sword of Truth gleams afar and indicates the infinite distance between Truth and error, between the material and spiritual,—the unreal and the real." (Science and Health, p. 538.)

If we find it seemingly difficult at times to comprehend spiritual existence and to grasp its fundamental truths we can at least begin to cultivate the qualities of justice and mercy, characteristics which every one can see as necessary and desirable for every-day living, and which will prove stepping stones toward the realization of harmonious and spiritual being when all shall know God, from the least to the greatest.

I would meet men as the friend of all their virtue, and the foe of all their vice, for no man is the partner of his guilt.—From "Winter," p. 272, Thoreau.

MYSTERY OF GRECIAN POETRY

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY delivered a lecture on the subject of Greek and English poetry at the autumn meeting of the English Association, which was held at Kings College.

Professor Murray admitted that if the ancient Greek poets could be brought back, they would have as much to learn from us as we from them, and he proclaimed his warm admiration for Matthew Arnold, but taking him and Coleridge and Pater and Winklemann and their criticisms on Greek poetry as his examples, he showed how little, in comparison with the scholars of today, they understood its real significance.

It is, he maintained, much more full of deep and subtle mystery than we are used to suspect, and it has become to us a deeper and wider thing because of our wider knowledge and the increase of our imaginative understanding. Its religious feeling was not nearly so anthropomorphic as was thought by the well-read Victorian generation, who applied too much blighting common sense to their consideration of it.

The characteristic of our religion, he said, is prayer. With the Greeks the place of prayer was taken by the dance, expressive of the emotion which gets beyond the range of articulate speech. The essence of the lyric, the lecturer said, is

How Flying-Fish Fly

The notion that flying-fish beat their "wings" is a mistake, if we are to rely upon the results of studies of these fish made by no less an authority than Capt. Barrett Hamilton.

It appears that the wings are not true organs of flight, but rather play the part of a parachute or an aeroplane. The whole motive power is supplied by the tail, which acts as a propeller, and the vibration or quivering of the wings in the air-currents and their occasional shift of inclination are not phenomena connected with the propulsion of the fish in its aerial flight.—Harpers Weekly.

How often in our blindness do we take a bit of our career and look at it apart as a finished history. We take a phase, incomplete, only begun, perhaps, for the completed and irrevocable whole.—Miss Thackeray.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 12, 1911

Republican National Committee Today

EXPERIENCED politicians will have no difficulty in finding in the present Republican party situation some striking parallels to the conditions existing when Chester A. Arthur, having almost completed the unexpired term of James A. Garfield, was seeking a nomination to the presidency on his own account. There was as little question then as there is now that the South would send practically a solid delegation for the incumbent, and there were then, as there are now, unmistakable symptoms of revolt against a national convention to be made up in very large part of administration office holders. Then, as now, there was talk of reducing southern representation to a point which would make it conform more equitably with the Republican vote of the southern states. In many of the northern states, also, the protest against "office-holding and machine domination" was widespread and pronounced.

Insurgency against the office-holding and machine-made national convention is manifesting itself at present both in a demand for the reduction of southern representation and in a still more urgent demand for presidential primaries. The Republican national committee assembled in Washington today and is now called upon to take cognizance of this situation. It cannot well escape recognition of the fact that the feeling against Democratic states a large right in determining who the Republican national nominees shall be has grown much stronger during the last few months than it has been at any time since 1884. There can be no avoidance of the fact, either, that several of the states, East and West, are developing a forcible disposition to overturn the old, or machine, method of electing delegates to the national convention. The Republican state committees of Ohio and Massachusetts are committed to presidential primaries, or the "open" method of selecting delegates. North Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Oregon, New Jersey and South Dakota—six states—have already adopted presidential preference primaries. There is a bill before Congress at present to provide for presidential primaries the country over. All this means, simply, a crystallization of the demand for more direct popular control of political affairs. If it should assume sufficient proportions to control the Republican national convention of 1912, then all calculations based on what is known as "regular" procedure would fall to pieces, for the task of nominating candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidency would pass out of the hands of the political managers and into the hands of the Republican masses.

The national committee today, however, will in all probability shrink from taking positive action on either of these questions. In all likelihood it will shift responsibility in the southern representation question to the national convention itself. Instead of taking sides on the presidential primary issue, it is understood that it will declare the subject to be entirely in the hands of the different states, to be dealt with by them in accordance with their laws. But the utmost tact and diplomacy in the management of the matter will hardly succeed in concealing the growing strength of popular influence in the conduct of high politics. Regardless of who or what may be hurt by the reformation, the progressive element is insistent that the reformation shall go on.

Universities and the Drama

THE Boston Opera Company has wisely fallen into line in cooperation with the Boston Drama League in the latter organization's effort to train intelligent hearers and spectators of the art that finds expression in play and opera. The opera managers also have shrewdly seized the chance to get a hearing for themselves and their artists at a forthcoming meeting of the Boston City Club, where the duty of the business man and the civic reformer to the histrionic art and the stage can be stated tersely and effectively. Contemplating this event, it is difficult to know which to admire most, the host or the guest, the one for its enterprize, the other for its sagacity and democracy, and both for their common sense.

But the opera company has made yet another alliance that is significant. Harvard University has opened its doors to the opera as well as to the drama without music. Its recent hospitality to playwright, actor and actress, its training of youth for dramatic criticism and for play-making, has given it international fame. What more natural, then, that its department of music should seek an alliance with the admirable local opera company, and that the latter in turn should make its quick response to a welcome boding so much prestige and future aid? The opera in America can be made to profit by the intelligent interest of liberally trained youth in the colleges and universities and by the indorsement of academic centers just as the drama without music has gained by the altered attitude of college administrators and faculties during the past decade or two.

Indeed, if a historian of recent American educational trends were to be asked to name the most significant of developments within the academic world during the past generation, he might be tempted to select this new rating of the literature of the stage and this friendliness to persons who both write plays and act in them. Beginning in suspicious experiments with student-acting, it has now come to the stage of deliberate provision for training of youth to make plays and to value them rightly.

In this connection attention should be centered on the extraordinary good fortune of Yale University in its recently acquired Elizabethan library through the munificence of a recent alumnus. To fine accumulations of earlier years Mr. Cochran has now added the best treasures of the large Hoe and Huth sales, so that Yale will have an unequalled collection of the original editions of the works of the major and minor writers of the greatest periods of English history so far as the stage is concerned. Nor is this all. The home of the club that will have this collection for its chief treasure bids fair to become one of the centers of light and leading in the university. The Alumni Weekly heralds its advent as another sign that the life of the institution is becoming more intellectual than it has been and that the humanities—with a wider interpretation than in the past—are again to have a fair chance.

STATE and city are committed to a broadly conceived and aggressive extension of the harbor facilities of Boston; and while New England has not the influence that it once had at Washington, there is no reason to believe that any desired federal aid will be withheld if it becomes necessary to ask for appropriations. The more significant feature of the present situation is the cooperation of the commonwealth and its realization that the larger interests of eastern and northern New England are involved.

Peculiar responsibility rests upon the Boston Chamber of Commerce in "follow up" action. With getting recent legislation making possible the new port board it had much to do. Choice of members of this body, also, was influenced, though not determined, by the chamber, special interests preventing unity of action that would have been more influential with the Governor. Now the duty of the merchants seems clear. It is to meet the appeal of the chairman of the new port commission for aid in the promptest and most vigorous way. He urges steady help in educating the public to support of a progressive policy. But most of all he wishes active participation in increasing local shipping business so that present facilities may be fully utilized and the demand for more rise clamorously. Boston, he holds, should be given shipping preference even at a loss of a percentage of profit on a transaction. Such a sacrifice need only be temporary, but the moral effect of it would be great and the pecuniary effect on the city and its port would be registered at once in a decisive way.

Here is a straight appeal for sentiment in connection with business. It will be worth while to watch the response. The measure of patriotism often is in surrender of a lower to a higher ideal. Boston's coming greater port will be the fruit of idealism as well as of the calculations of engineers, statisticians and traffic managers. Men must emerge who will take risks for the city of the future, subordinate personal and professional pecuniary rewards to other considerations and indicate the presence within them of a civic conscience. Whatever action is taken on this profoundly important matter by citizens, officials or expert advisers must be in the open. It is no time for selfish, secret craft.

Publicity and Railway Values

THE report to Congress of the railroad securities commission, headed by President Hadley of Yale University, is on the whole a conservative document. In its make-up the commission represents diverse elements. Agreement by such men on an immediate policy is a word of counsel that lawmakers may well heed in such recasting of legislation pertaining to interstate commerce as may be faced at this session.

Federal recognition and control of corporations that is thought best in the realm of issuance of stock must be permissive and not mandatory, say these experts. This is the note that the President also struck in his first word to Congress. Moreover, the commissioners believe that the states, by consultation and consequent similar legislation, can do much to bring order out of conflict in a sphere of law-making that the nation may well hesitate about invading. More harmonized state legislation would be much better than increased federal regulation and supervision. To the advocates of public dealings with corporations on the basis of taxation, adjusted to valuations measured by cost of reproduction of the physical properties, the commissioners come with a denial of the fairness of the proposition. They would not limit the amount of securities issued to any such standard.

Where the commission does take the more radical ground is in its insistence that the interstate commerce commission be given authority to make a valuation of the railway property of the country; and that Congress, if it proceeds to grant federal incorporation on any basis, make it conditional on terms involving fullest governmental knowledge of everything pertaining to organization and administration of the properties.

Not the least valuable portion of the report, from the standpoint of public welfare, is its candid dealing with the unwholesome results of "holding companies" and the temptations that accrue from power derived from consolidations that are not mindful of the rights of minorities. Intercompany holdings account in large measure for the threatening disproportion between stocks and bonds issued by railroads, now so much more evident than a decade ago.

To residents and investors of Massachusetts, particular interest will attach to the argument based on the alleged experience of this state in prohibiting the issue and sale of new stock below its market value. The experience is reported as having hampered the investment of capital and "distinctly interfered with the development of facilities." The commissioners recommend no federal restrictions on issuance of stock except those of complete publicity; and the whole tenor of their report is to minimize the value of securities as a fair index of the worth of properties. Here is where the plain man of the street is likely to dissent most from the report.

IN THESE days one would be almost justified in saying offhand that the occupational field for educated women is as broad as that for men, for, as a matter of fact, nothing stands between women and opportunities such as men have presented to them in the professions, in the applied arts, in industry, finance and commerce, save, on the one hand, the remnant of a traditional sex prejudice and, on the other, a traditional feminine lack of self-assertion. In tens of thousands of individual cases both of these hindrances to the progress of women in the world of activity have been overcome. Experience of investigators in the various woman graduate associations interested in the establishment of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations has shown, however, that the great majority of educated women, qualified though they might be for advanced positions in a score of first-class vocations, regard teaching as practically their sole opportunity.

It is well that the alumnae of the women's colleges have taken in hand the task of pointing out to graduates the avenues that are open to women of education and capacity, and it is well, too, that before entering upon it they took the pains to acquaint themselves with the general situation and its requirements. One result of their preliminary work is a clearer comprehension of the field and what it has

Boston's Port and Its Future

to offer. They have seen, in factory, bank and business house, in the offices of engineers, architects, contractors, newspapers—in the multitudinous callings growing out of a complex economic system—women of education working shoulder to shoulder with men of education, utterly regardless of social or sentimental claims, and depending with perfect willingness and safety and confidence on their individual merits.

Circumstances have happily contributed in many such cases toward bringing the competent woman and the responsible position into touch; frequently, however, the circumstances have had to be shaped, and it speaks volumes for women in general that many thousands of them forge their way ahead yearly against conditions seemingly the most adverse. All the better will it be if a bureau such as that established in New York under the auspices of the leading women's colleges shall afford encouragement and practical aid to the timid and diffident. To many young women, just out of college, and to many a woman driven through necessity to seek a means of livelihood for the first time, the helping hand at the start will come as a benefice. There is a place for every good woman in the world of activity; it is none the less incumbent upon those who have become established to help her find it.

FORTUNATE in the variety of its natural resources, Brazil is contemplating exploitation in a direction heretofore neglected. It appears that the nation is becoming suddenly aware that its magnificent system of inland waterways affords an opportunity for the developing of the fisheries industry on a scale beyond what would be possible in a country less bountifully supplied with great rivers. As a beginning the government has instructed Captain-Lieutenant Frederico Villar to visit the United States for the purpose of investigating the best fishing and stocking methods, and furthermore, to invite fisheries experts to visit Brazil to help make the virgin rivers of the republic yield of their bounty without undue sacrifice.

It appears that not only are the rivers and inland waters generally to be exploited, but also the extensive coast waters of the country. According to the Fishing Gazette, the mouthpiece of the industry in the United States, the aim of the Brazilian government is primarily to provide a cheap and wholesome food for the people. At the present time more than \$20,000,000 worth of such products is imported annually into the country.

Captain Villar went to Europe before coming to the United States on his fisheries quest. He is now in touch with the bureau of fisheries at Washington. The thoroughness of his government's plans may be realized from the fact that this emissary of Brazil is also to investigate fishing conditions in Japan. In the meantime, Americans should not be slow to appreciate the exceptional opportunity now presenting itself. Every chance is offered foreigners to take a hand in the coming river and marine development and unquestionably those who take early advantage of the proposition may reap an early benefit.

THE United States has not so many veteran diplomats and students of international law available as counselors that it can afford to treat indifferently the advice of any one of them when it is given dispassionately at a pertinent time. The range of the Hon. Andrew D. White's experience at foreign courts has been such as to make him worth hearing when he advises on national foreign policy, especially if it has to do with arbitration and the Hague tribunal and if it refers to Russia, where he has served as a national representative. Mr. White also has shared in the deliberations at The Hague which have given the nations a method of settling disputes over just such varied interpretations of treaty rights as those that now are creating tension between Russia and the United States. Naturally Mr. White is solicitous about seeing some of the solemn pledges made by the nations at The Hague kept. So many of them have been ignored of late by European powers that he especially dislikes having the United States also seem to be indifferent in practice to the fine theory which it stood stoutly for at the Dutch peace center.

Until there is more evidence than is now at hand, hope for a diplomatic adjustment of the dispute need not fade out. Rightly handled, with persuasion rather than with threats, Russia may come to the American position. No exigencies of an approaching presidential election should lead to "playing politics," either by executive or legislative officials. It is no time for either demagoguery or sentimentalism. Justice and maintenance of national self-respect are involved on both sides.

The United States cannot well continue to tolerate discriminations against her citizens. Russia has unquestionable prior right to settle who may or may not enter her borders and on what terms. On the other hand, the fact remains that both Russia and the United States agreed, in article 38 of the Hague peace treaty of 1907, that "in questions of a legal nature, and especially in the interpretation of application of international conventions, arbitration is recognized by the contracting powers as the most effective and at the same time the most equitable means of settling disputes which diplomacy has failed to settle." An interpretation of the treaty of 1832 between the disputing powers by the Hague tribunal would be far more inspiring to the world than prompt abrogation of the treaty by the United States following failure to adjust the dispute by diplomacy. Negotiation of a new treaty would not be debared by any decision as to the old one by a Hague tribunal. Obedience to the old, in terms of the court's construction, would be binding until both could agree on a new compact. There would be far more likelihood of such negotiations being approached later in a disinterested way, if the whole matter had first been lifted up to the level of judgment on the issues involved by impartial judges and their calm verdict. What is to be deprecated is action that will be neither rational nor calm.

ALL the indications point to the probability that Ohio is about to enter on one of the biggest guessing contests of its whole political career.

MAYOR GAYNOR's advice to the city employee who wants to get on may be condensed into two words, "Keep going."

Nobody will be surprised to learn that the speeches at the recent irrigation congress were, generally speaking, dry.

Brazil to Develop Inland Fisheries

To The Hague for Settlement

Occupations for Educated Women